ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,608—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.,

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER 18TH APRIL.

IN consequence of the demand for ACCOMMODATION by the HOMEWARD MAIL of the 18th April, a larger Steamer, the "AUSTRALIA," has been fixed in place of the "Oriental" and some more Passages can now be booked.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th Feb.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
B.I. SHANNON	4198	I. Reeves	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Brisson	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† Ganges	4906	T. F. Creery	22nd May
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE.
Taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to Ceylon at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,033	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	.....	3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

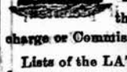
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "IDZUMI MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "IDZUMI MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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ÆRATED WATERS

Delivered FREE in any part of Bombay.
BRIGHT, SPARKLING and ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM all impurities

TONIC,
LEMONADE,
GINGERADE,
RASPBERRYADE,
PER DOZ. Re. 1.
Bottled in 12 oz. stoppred and in corked Bottles.

GINGER ALE,
LITHIA WATER,
VICHY WATER,
PER DOZ. Re. 1-8.

OZO,
Per Doz. Rs. 2.

SODA WATER,
POTASH WATER,
ÆRATED WATER,
PER DOZ. As. 12.
Bottled in 16-oz. Bottles, stoppered or corked.
SPLIT SODAS in stoppered Bottles only.
PER DOZ. As. 8.

FOLDING BASKETS
In Galvanized Iron for
ÆRATED WATERS
To hold six.
Price: Cash Rs. 2-4. Credit Rs. 2-8.

Our special method produces a highly charged gaseous beverage entirely free from all possibility of impurity.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.	Butter Knives.	Ice Tongs.
Ice Hammers.	Wine and Spirit Labels.	Jelly Spoons.
Marrow Spoons.	Child's Sets of Fork, Spoon and Knife.	Champagne Tap.
Dessert Spoons.	Jardinieres.	Dessert Forks.
Table Forks.	Salt and Pepper Cases.	Salad Bowls.
Napkin Rings.	Egg Frames.	Revolving Butter Pots.
Butter Dishes.	Fruit Dishes.	Sardines Boxes.
Flower Dishes on Stands.	Biscuit Boxes.	Tea Sets in 4 pieces.
Pickle Forks.	Cruet Frames.	Inkstands.
Trays.	Caudlesticks.	Toast Racks.
Gongs.	Centre Pieces.	Side Dishes.
Prize Cups.	M-o'-Pearl Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases.	Sugar and Milk Jugs.
Ivory Fruit Knives and Forks, in Cases.		Crumb Trays with Brushes.
Ice Pails.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

And throughout February

CLEARANCE SALE.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

STYLISH MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
SMART COSTUMES AND CAPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFLUENZA.

The only effectual preventive while this epidemic is raging is Phillips and Co.'s Influenza Drops. A Teaspoonful of which taken thrice daily will render anyone perfectly impervious to its ravages.

BOMBAY: rt, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS. } POONA: Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peit (City).

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.
There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.
The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289
Payments under Policies.	Total Assets.	Annual Income.
£3,96,7382	£5,536,659	£1,012,786

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1896.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCE'S DOCK.
By kind permission of the respective
COMMANDERS,
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
will be given in Aid of the Institute
by the MEMBERS of the Pursers' Departments of the P. & O. Co.'s
S. S. "Carthage" and S. S. "Ganges."
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1896.
AT 9 P. M. SHARP.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. March ....." Hoch Hapsburg" .....Messrs. Collis, Roakes and Gorman.
2. Song .....The Costers Muvver .....Mr. Harvey.
3. Song .....Queen of the Earth .....Mr. E. Stone.
4. Song (Comic)...Split one with me ..... Mr. Winter.
5. Song (Comic)...The Last Last Man.....Mr. G. E. Clements.
6. Song .....Across the Bridge ..... Mr. J. King.
7. Recitation ....." The Quakers' Meeting".Mr. G. Toms.
8. Song .....The Soldiers' Letter.....Mr. Rowe.
9. Song (Comic) ..." Edmano were e'are" ...Mr. F. Roakes.

Ten Minutes Interval.

PART II.

10. Song & Dance..Selected .....Mr. F. Collis.
11. Song .....The Old Rustic Bridge...Mr. Temple.
12. Cornet Solo ..." In Happy Moments" ...Mr. F. Roakes,
13. Song .....Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-a .....Mr. Moore.
14. Song .....Fiddle and I .....Mr. J. Wright.
15. Song (Comic)..Happy Happy Evenings for the poor .....Mr. Henville.
16. Song (Comic)..Ta Ta Darling .....Mr. Spriggs.
17. Song .....The Fisherman & Child..Mr. Brooks.
18. Song (Comic)..And the verdict was .....Mr. F. Collis.
19. Finale ..... Life Guards' Polka .....Messrs. Collis, Roakes and Gorman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 p.m. commence at 9 p.m.
Admission Reserved Seats .....Rs. 2.
" Unreserved " ..... " 1.
" Back Seats " ..... as. 8.

Tickets can be had on Board the S. S. CARTHAGE, S. S. GANGES and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Will produce at the
GAIETY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9-15 P.M., AND
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB. AT 3-30 P.M.
THE ABSURDLY FUNNY
ECCENTRICITY
IN 3 ACTS,
THE WEDDING MARCH,
BY
W. S. GILBERT.
NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
MUSIC!! DANCING!!
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Boxes ..... Rs. 4
Second Seats ..... " 2
Back Seats ..... " 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED
By H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
AT THE
SECRETARIAT
ON THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.
AT 5-30 P. M.
THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN DAILY
From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Season Ticket 3 Rupees.

NOTICE.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

THE DATE for the OPENING of TENDERS for CLOTHS, SERGES, &c., of Indian Manufacture will be 2nd MARCH instead of 17th February, 1896, as previously advertised.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur, Calcutta, the 7th February, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. H. A. GEYER of Bombay has contracted for the sale free from all incumbrances of his property known as "Linden House" and situate at Lasdadowns Road, Apollo Reclamation Estate, containing by admeasurement 4091 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 881 (2) and Street No. 37A, and bounded on or towards the East by the site of a proposed Road on or towards the West partly by the Mission Church and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the North by Lasdadowns Road aforesaid which said premises are in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

All persons therefore having or claiming any Estate, right, title or interest to and in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage sale gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 13 Esplanade Road within 14 days from this date otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.—Dated this 11th day of February 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,

45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CYCLES.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
1896 PATTERNS
With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES
with all the Latest Improvements.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.
The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

WINES & SPIRITS
Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

"The highest earthly honours freely bestowed on the crowning climax of our efforts to please, actually a kindergarten for children and a normal school for the whole nation, where others sell you ounces we give tons."

KISSED BY THE OCCIDENT,
HAILED BY THE ORIENT,
ITS MAGNITUDE EXCEEDING DESCRIPTION
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
ON THE MAIDAN.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.
WE COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 9 P.M.
Seats for Dress Circle, Chairs and Boxes reserved without extra charge.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM
Half-price to the Re. 1 and Rs. 2 Seats.

MATINEE TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
Children half price to all parts.
Door open at 3 p.m. Commence sharp at 4 p.m.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their Bills of LADING for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of SIR TAKHATSINGJEE, G. C. S. I., the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar, will be held at "PETIT HALL," Walkeshwar, at 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., to give Public Expression to the regret felt by the people of Bombay at his untimely and lamented death.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVANDAS MADHAVDAS,
KAREEMBHOY IBRAHIM.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 19th February, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm additions to the Tonnage Scale in regard to the Articles "Pollards" and "Bone-meal" in accordance with ascertained measurements.
IV. To elect new Members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons Claiming Against the estate of WILLIAM PURDEN SAYERS late of Bombay European inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of January 1896 having first duly made and executed his last will and testament dated the 27th day of July 1894, Probate whereof was on the 6th day of February 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to GEORGE WOODFORD ROUGHTON of Bombay Solicitor one of the executors named in the said will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at his office Tamarind Lane Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons owing to said

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Attorneys for the executor.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February 1896, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business viz. :—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1895.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1895-96 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની ઝવ,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

N.B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th February, 1896, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil thereto of THAKAR CHANDA RAMJIL, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SAKARBAI, (widow of the Deceased) NANU NARAYEN KHOTARE and HORMASJEE MUNCHERJEE CHICHGAR, Executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th day of February, 1896.
Messrs. NANU & HORMASJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, lathe, pumps, anvils, beam, scales, weigh-bridge, hoses, copper, iron, brass, cast-iron, coal ashes, tables, iron safe, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. S. SNOW, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Fattan Road, near the Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the following, viz., lathe, pumps, beam, scales, weights, iron safe, anvil, street lanterns, brackets, platform scale, lawn mowers, silver seal, leather, I. R., and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powrss, spanners, files, tools, lamps, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, empty K. oil tins, woods, casks, wrought and cast-iron boots, tables, chairs, rafters, tiles, garden shears, clocks, flushing cisterns, empty iron drums, pallet pots, boards, grinding millstones, tapes, naves, coal ashes, &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of old wooden posts, ladders, W. I. brackets, lanterns, glass founts, chimneys, stoneware pipes, grating, cast-iron, copper, empty K. oil tins with cases, &c.

Also at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a 5-ton weigh bridge, scrap iron, coal ashes, clinker, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,
IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY
SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES
of 72, '74, &'80.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
S. J. FELLERLY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,78,540 12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,504 10 5
Bankers Balances.....	"	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	"	1,13,006 9 11
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,88,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,98,150 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901 1 1
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY :—

AGENTS : Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE : OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE

of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FND.....	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles of purely Indian manufacture in such quantities as may be required during the official year 1896-97.

(1) Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill Cotton and Pattis for the annual Clothing of the Army.
(2) Service Clothing Materials, including Khaki Cloth for Coats and Pajjamas, &c.
(3) Articles of Embroidery, such as Gold Laces Braids and Cords together with embroidered badges and Shoulder Straps, Gold Studs, &c., &c.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate on Printed Forms which are obtainable at this office, and Tenders for Articles detailed in paras 1 and 2 above must be accompanied by two-yard samples of the materials tendered for and in case of pattis one pair.

Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at noon on MONDAY, the 2nd March 1896, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur ; Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DeSOUZA GASPAR,
Deputy V. Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.
Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. LENRIOT,
Manager

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
W

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	14,23½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	168
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to £5
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	670
nglo-Indian....	1,345	100	100	Nil	142
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	835
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	900	500	500	30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India...	1,500	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	705
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 × Rs.15	670
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	545
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	876	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	88
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,800	500	500	25	895
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,325
Ibrahim Sahoon	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	470
Indian Manfc..	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	35	630
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,800	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khanga um Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	920
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,145
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	3,225
Mahomedanism...	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (G u l burga)	2,400	800	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,690
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	1624
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M. Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2.	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs50	770
Ripon Mills....	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,230
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,575
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	230
Star of India....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Swadeshi Mills.	675	500	500	dvd Rs15	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	60	500	dvd Rs30	785
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	110
Upnishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	740
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	9 PO
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhowmuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	300	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	350	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	141½
Khangum.....	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	1.25
Motasedi Co ..	8,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	565
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1..5
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	210
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs25	1,225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	£1,750	100	100	15	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	6,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 11	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	200
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	1	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marsks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	3,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	5	169
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soondy & Co..	1,000	100	100	6	50
Treacher & Co	3,000	100	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	135
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs15	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-8 Nom.
Gold Leaf.....	"	28
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-3
Do. do. new	"	27-2
Australia bar Gold	"	27-3
Bombay bar Gold ..	"	27-2
Sovereigns	"	17-3
Do. Dragons	"	17-4
Silver 7	"	92-4
1794 Do.	"	96-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Meeting for the encouragement of higher education in the Khoja community, Muljibhoy Khoja Library, 11 a.m.

Bombay Diocesan Conference, St. Thomas' Cathedral; Visitation and charge by the Lord Bishop, 4 p.m.

B. V. R. Association, Tactical Rifle meeting at Santa Cruz.

Variety Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Thespian Club's performance, 9-15 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamors Clan Alpine and Thibet entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Lawada yesterday; the steamer Kirkhill left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Fazilka entered the dock on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-30, this afternoon.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Street fair is to take place, to-day, at Null Bazaar.

DIVINE SERVICE.—There will be a special Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, M.A. (Unitarian Missionary).

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—We publish elsewhere the programme of a variety entertainment which will be given, this evening, at the Seamen's Institute, by the members of the Pursers' Department of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers Carthage and Ganges. Much musical taste, characteristic of the sons of the sea, is seen in the selection of the various items which make up the programme. There is every prospect that this evening's entertainment will prove a success.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....	Petersburg ..... Canthal.
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod.
Valse	Fantasie ..... Coote.
Selection	Patience ..... Sullivan.
Gavotte	Kunioe ..... Perdue.
Galop	The Planters ..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gulla Gubba, a Municipal halalcore, aged thirty years, residing in the Municipal halalcores' chawl at Cursetji Suklaji Street. On the morning of the 2nd instant the deceased was working in a privy, when his foot accidentally slipped, and in falling his head struck against the stone pavement, sustaining a cut behind the right ear, which bled profusely. On the 7th instant lock-jaw set in, when Gulla obtained a month's leave and went to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted and detained under treatment, but he became worse and died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.—During the night of Friday, the 7th instant, a daring attempt was made by some old experienced hands to enter the treasury room in the compound near the gate of the Motisha's Temple at Love Lane, in which, it is said, property, valued at Rs 50,000 or Rs 60,000, is deposited. On examining the place it was discovered that two iron bars of one of the back windows had been removed by means of a gimlet, and the burglars having thus made their way into the first room, broke off padlocks of three doors. Having entered the office room, they endeavoured to break into the treasury-room, which was next to the office room, by boring a hole in the door, but before an entrance could be effected, the burglars were disturbed and left the place. The trustees of the temple are at present at Surat, and the mehta, their employe, refuses to sign the complaint.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Jainab, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty. About half-past 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd instant, deceased was sweeping the floor of a godown at the Prince's Dock, when a couple of bags, containing grain, suddenly fell from a tier on to the deceased, fracturing the bones of the right wrist. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on the 7th instant, gangrene set in, but she refused to allow the injured wrist to be amputated, and went home, where she died on Sunday evening. Her corpse was then taken for burial to the Sonapore burial ground, where the Clerk of the Crown objected the disposal of the body without an inquest being held on it, and consequently the corpse was conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of death from gangrene in accordance with above facts was recorded.

A MAHOMEDAN DINNER.—A dinner was given by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, of Sachin, barrister-at-law, at his residence, "Hashmat Mahal," Chowpatty, on Friday evening last, writes a correspondent. The guests, fifteen in number, were Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, and his Highness the Nawab of Mangrol. The hospitable and popular host had also invited their Excellencies the Turkish and Persian Consuls-General, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, Dr. Sydney Smith, Messrs. Nazmuddin Tyabjee, Amiruddin Tyabjee, Rudra Mir Aun Ali Khan, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Chambers, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mir Sarfraz Ali Khan, Messrs. Tata, Suleman Abdul Wahed, Haidari, Hassan Tyabjee, Bakar, and several others, covers being laid for thirty. The party broke up at at a late hour, after spending a most enjoyable evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COORLA STATION.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J J. Hospital, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Bhyroo Mussoo, a Hindu cobbler, aged fifty, residing at Dharvie. About three weeks ago deceased left Dharavie, and went to his native country, near Jejuri. Yesterday morning, Bhyroo and his relatives returned to Bombay in search of employment. The train, by which they were travelling from their native country, arrived yesterday morning before daybreak at the Cooria station, where all the relatives got down safely except the deceased, who remained in the train, and did not think of alighting until the train moved on, when in attempting to jump out of the compartment, he fell between the train and the platform. After the train had left the station, the deceased was picked up unconscious, and was removed by Chief Constable Ballantine to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that Bhyroo had sustained four serious wounds on the head, his three ribs on the right side fractured, and an extensive abrasion on the back, over the spine. He was detained in the hospital, but never came to himself, and died in about ten minutes after admission. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence was returned by the jury.

ASSAULTING A BILLIARD-ROOM KEEPER.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Abu Yub stood charged with assaulting Nusserwanji Pestonji, a billiard-room keeper in Sheik Abdul Rahiman Street. Mr. Davar and Mr. Kazi Kubirudin appeared for complainant, while Mr. De Souza and Mr. Quadros defended. From the evidence it appeared that accused was dismissed from complainant's service about two months ago. Since that time he has manifested bitter feelings towards complainant, and has harrassed his servants, and finally assaulted him with a big stick. A wound was caused above the right eyebrow. In cross-examination complainant swore by his son that the wound was caused by the blow dealt by the accused. Dr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, deposed that the wound on complainant's eye-brow was not a self-inflicted one. The defence was that the charge was a trumped-up one, and accused having been fined previously on a similar charge, complainant's men taunted him time after time. The magistrate, in disposing of the charge, remarked that from his experience during the recent riots two years ago, when his Worship had noticed similar wounds, he came to the conclusion that the wound in the present case was not a self-inflicted one. In view of the accused being previously convicted, he was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

DROWNING FATALITIES.—On Sunday afternoon, a sad bathing fatality occurred in the tank belonging to the Queen's Mill, De Lisle Road, resulting in deaths of two Hindu lads, named Sadashiv Khandoo and Hanmanta Mahadoo, aged seven and eight years, respectively, both sons of mill-labourers, residing in a chawl at De Lisle Road. It appears that about noon on the day both the lads, in company of a third lad, named Mahadoo Luximon, were playing in front of their father's chawl, when at the suggestion of the deceased Sadashiv, they all resolved to go to the tank to bathe. They proceeded to the tank, which was an open one, not having been enclosed by any wall or fence, the water therein being about ten or twelve feet deep. The juvenile players, on arriving at the spot, removed their clothes, and the two deceased jumped in, while their companion Mahadoo remained on shore. The two deceased, after they had jumped in, went beyond their depth, and were drowned, and never rose to the surface of the water again. The boy Mahadu, getting alarmed at this, went home and informed Sadashiv's mother, who went to the tank, when a man, named Harri Rama, on hearing the alarm, came out of the mill, dived in and brought the body of Sadashiv out. The body of the boy Hanmanta was taken out by a Mahomedan, named Fachoo Fenoodeen, the lives of both of them being then extinct. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at De Lisle Road, on the bodies of the deceased lads. The jury on the evidence returned the following verdict: "That the deaths of the deceased lads were caused by their having been accidentally drowned while bathing in the tank belonging to the Queen's Mill. The jury are of opinion that the tank should be surrounded by a fence or a wall."

A MOOLTANEE MERCHANT ROBBED.—Hootechund Teckchund, a Mooltanee merchant, residing on the third floor of a house at Argyle Road, Mandvie, reported to the police on Saturday morning that, during the previous night, a small wooden writing desk, which was kept on the floor under the bedstead in the room, and which contained 1,000 large and small pearls, valued at Rs. 2,300, ninety-five English sovereigns, valued at Rs. 1,520, two sets of nine gold buttons, worth Rs. 200, and Rs. 12-12 in cash, was carried away from the room on to the passage of the floor of the house, and after the brass padlock had been forced off with an iron jimmee, the whole of the property was abstracted therefrom. From inquries made by the police it appears that, about midnight, on Friday, all the lights in the house were put out by a servant, named Jevud, who had been employed in complainant's service for about eight days, and who used to sleep in the cook-room. The centre or the out-door leading to the passage was fastened from inside by one Lalchund Premchund, while the inner doors leading to the complainant's room and the cook-room were kept open. About 7 o'clock on the following morning a Mooltanee merchant, named Huckumull Chintaram, residing with other Mooltanees in a room in front of the complainant's, while coming out of his room, noticed the desk lying open in the passage near a window facing the road, with some letters and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 65 lying scattered near the desk. He at once recognised the desk, and informed complainant. During the last two months, complainant had discharged two Mooltanee cooks, named Ramchunder Jamramul, a noted thief and burglar, aged thirty-two, and Vishnu Pursumul, aged twenty-two. The complainant suspects his present servant Jevud to have been in league with either of those discharged servants, and that they committed the theft. The complainant further stated that during the period while Ramchunder was in his employ, he found his iron safe tampered with, and learning that Ramchunder was a bad character, he discharged him. Previous to the tampering with the safe, complainant used to keep therein large sums of money and valuables, but subsequently he kept his valuables with other persons, and it was only on the night in question that he put the sovereigns and pearls in the desk.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS AND MR. HORMASJI JEHANGIR.—Now that the annual University Convocation is drawing nigh, when several new Fellows will be nominated by the Government, we beg to draw the attention of those concerned to a gentleman who has long been deserving the honour, but who on account of his modesty and retiring nature does not come prominently into notice, and whose claim to a seat on the managing body of his "Alma Mater" thus seems to have been overlooked. We mean Mr. Hormasji Jehangir, of the Proprietary High School. It will undoubtedly be admitted on all hands that he is the pioneer of higher education among the natives of India on this side of the country. His ripe scholarship and attainments have been acknowledged by friend and foe alike. His thorough acquaintance with the vast field of English literature places him far ahead of most of his "confreres." His connection with the school extends over a period of more than thirty years. He has the satisfaction and the just pride of counting among his pupils our second Indian M. P., Mr. Bhownuggree, several members of the legal and medical professions, a large number of graduates in Arts and Engineering, editors and merchants. In honouring him with a Fellowship, the Government will be doing honour to the University to which body he will be a very valuable acquisition, and his long experience of over a quarter-of-a-century in matters educational will prove him to be of very good service to that body.—"Student's Friend."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY.

11.—Thespian Club's Performances; Bombay Diocesan Conference, St. Thomas' Cathedral; Visitation and charge by the Lord Bishop; B. V. R. Association, Tactical Rifle Meeting at Santa Cruz.

12.—Departure of Transport Britannia; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Conversazione, Bombay Art Society's Gallery; Diocesan Conference.

13.—Opening Ceremony of Art Society Exhibition; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Thespian Club's Performances; Bombay Diocesan Conference; Municipal Corporation; Byculla Club Ball; Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.

14.—Thespian Club's Performances; Bombay High Schools Athletic Association's Meeting; Fancy Dress Dance, B.B. and C. I. Railway Parel Gymkhana; B. V. R. Fancy Dress Dance, Town Hall; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

15.—Departure of Transport Pavonia for Ceylon; Bombay Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay High Schools Athletic Association's Meeting; A. V. A. Camp opens at Mahaluxmee Fort; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p.m.; Thespian Club's performance.

16.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Jackal Club; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

17.—Ball at Government House; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

18.—Bombay University, Convocation for Conferring Degrees; Transport Victoria arrives; Bombay Art Society's Exhibitions, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

19.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee; Address by "General" Booth on his Indian Social Scheme; Sale of the Apollo Hotel by Messrs. Meherjee Johnson and Co.

20.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club; Bombay Foxhounds meet at Shahur; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Municipal Corporation.

21.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races.

22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay Sailing Association's Races; B. V. A. Camp concludes.

23.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Parla.

24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Ordinaries, Bombay Races.

25.—Departure of Transport Victoria; Bombay Races.

26.—Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap; Ordinaries, Bombay Races; Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting; Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Town Hall.

27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap; Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.

28.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races; Eclipse of the Moon

29.—Bombay Races; I. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day; Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club, and Byculla Club Cup Day.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Standing Committee.

5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; I.M.S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.

7.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Royal Bombay Golf Club (The Golfer's Cup); Gymkhana Meeting, Byculla Club grounds, and Ladies' Tiffin.

9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

10.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting.

11.—Municipal Standing Committee.

12.—Departure of Transport Dilwara.

14.—I.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee; Bombay Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay Jackal Club Annual Point-to-Point Races, Santa Cruz.

18.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee.

21.—Bombay Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades; Parsee Freemason's Festival of the Jamshedi Nauroz.

23.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

25.—Municipal Standing Committee.

26.—Troopship Malabar arrives; I. M. S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.

28.—Bombay Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades.

APRIL.

1.—Municipal Standing Committee.

3.—Good Friday.

4.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.

8.—Municipal Standing Committee.

9.—I.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.

10.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court; Club Fancy Dress Quadrille Party, Town Hall.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A. PRIZE ESSAYS.

In connection with the proposed scheme of inviting prize essays from students of the Colleges and High Schools in our city, started under the auspices of the B. S. P. C. A. by Mr. K. M. Shroff, the following four additional prizes of Rs. 30 each have been offered by (1) Alexander Schneider, a Frenchman, in the name of P. Meri de Chanteily; (2) by Aderjee Muncherjee Dalal, to be competed for by the 7th standard students of the Byculla High School; (3) by a Parsee gentleman, to be competed for by girls in the Chandanwady Branch of the Zoroastrian girls' schools; and (4) by a member of the well-known family of the late Mr. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy. Up to now there are twenty-four prizes available. Saturday forenoon will most probably be fixed for the essay writing at the respective colleges and schools under the supervision of their principals and lady superintendents.

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FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury :—

THE FORGERY OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.

Ganesh Shanker Dravid, Ramchandra Shanker Dravid, brothers, Shridhar Gopal Joshi, "alias" Shrinivas Gangadhur Jog, and Wasudeo Waman Palande were charged with theft as a servant, voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment of the offences. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Allen Daly, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethan, appeared for the first three accused; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Velinker, appeared for the fourth accused.

Some more clerks of the Accounant-General's Office, were examined and gave corroborative evidence.

Amant Luximon Sahonee, employed in the Bombay Secretariat, said that on the 13th August last, he saw the copper token No. 177 in the house of the fourth prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I know the token is used in the Accountant-General's Office. The Revenue Department of the Secretariat, in which I am employed, is entirely separate from the Accountant General's Office. I had never seen the token before I saw it at the house of No. 4.

Have you got a good memory?—Yes, I have a memory.

You have a memory as everybody has, but you got a good memory?—Yes, I think I have a good memory. (A laugh.)

Witness was told to give a descriptive notice of a rupee. Witness gave a description which Mr. Rivett-Carnac said, was very imperfect.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Do you still say you have a good memory?

Witness: Yes, I have got a good memory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: On what date was the last Christmas day?

Witness: On the 24th December. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: And still you say you have got a good memory?

Witness: Yes I have got a good memory. (Renewed laughter.)

Did you speak to Mr. Brewin before you came into the witness-box to-day?—No.

Do you swear that?—Yes.

Was your statement down taken by Mr. Brewin?—No. Mr. Daly: Did you speak to Mr. Brewin outside the court to-day?—No.

On your oath?—Yes, on my oath.

Mr. Daly cross-examined a witness, named Rutlajee Ramjee, who is in the employ of Mr. Oomer Jamal. Witness gave a catalogue to prisoner No. 2.

What peculiarity had this man which fixed itself on your memory?—He has the same complexion that I saw him.

Is it dark?—It is neither dark nor white. (A laugh.)

But what is the peculiarity?—I cannot say exactly, but when I saw him, I can remember his peculiar complexion.

Did you never hear that the second prisoner is a sporting man?—No, Sir.

Has anybody been assisting your memory?—No.

When did you see Mr. Brewin?—On the 1st January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Have you got a good memory?—Sometimes I have, and sometimes I have not. (Laughter.)

You have got a good memory when Mr. Brewin refreshes it?—No. Sometimes we remember and some times we don't remember. (A laugh.)

Mr. Brewin and your master, Oomer Jamal, are great friends?—I cannot say.

Have you seen Mr. Brewin coming often to your master and talking to him in the yard?—How can I say, many gentlemen come and talk to my master.

I will go on repeating the question until you answer it. You cannot escape it. Did you see Mr. Brewin often in the yard with your master?—I saw him sometimes.

Two witnesses, being shopkeepers in Poona, were examined as to the monies the first two accused repaid them in August last. First accused repaid Rs. 120, and the second accused repaid Rs. 80.

Gazam Ali Azim Ali, a police jemadar, was present at the Poona races last season. When he saw the first two accused passing to the book-makers currency notes for Rs. 100 each. Witness saw the amount, but not the numbers of the notes. Witness's instructions were to arrest any person having in his possession currency notes for Rs. 100 bearing certain numbers which were handed to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daly: I saw Mr. Brewin in Poona before the arrest of the accused. I cannot say if he arrested them on the information I gave him.

Sadashew Mahadu, a resident of Poona, produced a box which was handed to him by the second accused about eight days before the arrest of the accused. It was under lock and key, and witness did not know what the contents were. After the arrest, the box was taken away by the accused's brother. Witness saw it opened by the police in the accused's house. It contained eighty-eight currency notes for Rs. 10e ach. On the 18th or 19th December, witness got Rs. 100 from second accused's brother to go to Bombay, and engage counsel, and get accused released.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Daly:—

Have you got a good memory?—I can draw upon my head those facts which are worth remembering. (Laughter.)

Draw upon your head?—Yes, draw those facts upon my head. (Laughter again.)

But have you a good memory?—How can I say. When Mr. Brewin came, I told him that I had passed the box to the brother of the second accused.

Luxman Shunker Dravid, brother of the first two accused, admitted having sent a telegram to his brother at Calcutta, stating that the second accused had been arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daly: This box containing the eighty-eight currency notes belongs to my sister, who lives in Kutlam. It was left in my brother's charge for safecustody. I have not yet informed her that the box had been taken away by the police.

This was the case for the prosecution. The prisoners' statements before the magistrate were read to the jury.

The prisoners, in answer to the court, said they left everything to their counsel, who would protect them.

To-morrow (Tuesday) being a Hindu holiday, his lordship enquired whether the jury would like to sit to-morrow.

Mr. Scott said if the case was adjourned till Wednesday morning, he would prefer to address the jury that morning.

The majority of the jury preferred to sit to-morrow (Tuesday).

Counsel for the defence submitted that Mr. Scott should reply that evening, as the trial was to be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence he had called, said the confessions made by the three prisoners were clearly admissible under the Jauthorities to which the learned counsel referred. The story told by the witness Bulwant, a relative of the accused, fully corroborated their confessions. He was an accomplice, but here the statement of the accomplice was corroborated by the confessions of the accused themselves; and the jury would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the point. The learned counsel said it was some time since the confessions were read to the jury; and he accordingly read them over again to refresh the minds of the jury. Mr. Scott said that the conf

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" "	Pontet Canet	"
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
FISSE THIRION & Co.,		Sillery.
"	White Card	} High class
"	Gold Seal	} Champagne.

GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL.....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,

ESTABLISHED 1830.

SPINNERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF

GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,

AGENTS,

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

OFFICES:—37, Hummum Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 2-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

In the absence of further commercial or financial news by wire through Reuter since that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, we annex our usual weekly comparative statement regarding the movements of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	113,000	146,000	100,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	67,000	78,000	86,000
" " Continent	79,000	88,000	59,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,199,000	6,299,000	4,979,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,35,,000	2,482,000	2,081,000
" " to Continent do.	1,505,000	2,398,000	1,626,000
" Stock in the Ports	900,000	955,000	1,024,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,380,000	4,335,170	4,499,470
Surats	279,000	122,550	225,290

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,100,000	1,598,770	1,273,310
" London	5,000	8,000	7,000
American Afloat	170,000	415,000	200,000
East Indian "	20,000	2,000	7,000
Total	1,295,000	2,033,770	1,887,310
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 9-16d.	3d.	4 1-4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	2 9-16d.	3 5-8d.
Difference	7-8d.	7-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	8,60,480
" " Branches	Dec. "	84,895
Other "	"	2,44,883
Government Securities	Inc. "	4,34,893
Other Authorized "		Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. Securities	Inc. "	10,12,329
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	4,99,258
Balances with other Banks	" "	5,10,361
Cash	" "	27,165

The unusually early arrival at market of the Cotton crops, which has entailed the financing for some nine crores' worth of that staple more than had been received at this time last season, has at length produced some effect upon the superabundant supply of Money with which the season opened, and a much better demand for accommodation last week caused the Presidency Bank to raise its rates by one per cent, all round, increasing the minimum rate to 6 per cent. The effect of this lightening of its purse strings may be seen in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which discloses a reduction of the Cash Balance by about a quarter of a lakh at 179½ lakhs; while the net increase in the trade demand is represented in the Return under notice by some 7½ lakhs, the principal item involved being Loans, with an addition of over 10 lakhs, withdrawals from Private Deposits having been very small, while in Bills Discounted there was a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs last week. In Government Deposits there was a material addition at the Bank's head office, and a slight falling off at the branches, the net increase having been about 7½ lakhs.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy in prices; but only a small business has transpired. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 183; and Khanzaum, at Rs. 182; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 187; Bengal, at Rs. 165; and Akola, at Rs. 183; while the Mills have taken only 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 181; and 50 Bhatwa Ginned, at Rs. 50 per candy.

The only fresh news conveyed by the weather and crop telegrams received from the Cotton districts this morning is that the picking of the plants in the Wadwan district of the Dholleras circle had commenced, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at the marts; and that picking had become general at Dhollera itself. The weather over the whole of the Cotton area continued to be bright and seasonable.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone to-day, though with still only a moderate business passing; but prices generally are one anna per cwt. higher, and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-10-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-9-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-9-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-9-0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers in a steady market, but prices are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed* which has advanced half an anna per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as undernoted:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 11 6	to 6 13 6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 4 0	to 7 5 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 13 0		"
Do. Red do.	6 10 0	to 6 12 0	"
Gingelly, White	41 0 0	to 42 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	38 0 0	to 39 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,916 bales.
Wheat	10,062 cwts.
Linseed	18,870 "
Rapeseed	1,506 "
Gingellyseed	17,976 "
Groundnuts	4,155 "
Castorseed	1,309 "
Rice	14,965 "

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are steady; but the demand for space does not improve. A ready steamer has been berthed for Liverpool with past cargo, chiefly measurement, at 14s., and Seeds, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, very little business having been reported either way, and at the close, rates were quieter, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8 to 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'50	"

The Banks will be closed to-morrow for a native holiday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a firmer tone in this market to-day and rates have recovered to the extent of about 1/8 per cent., say to 106 5/8 both for Money and Account, at which they left off with a steady feeling.

SHARES remain a quiet market with but little doing, prices however being generally steady. We note an advance of Rs. 10, in Star of India Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½, in Lukhmidass; but a decline of Rs. 40, in Central India; of Rs. 10, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 15 in Madras United; and of Rs. 2½, in Manockjee Petit; Volkart's Press have advanced Rs. 15; and Fort, have declined Rs. 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th February, compared with the Statement of 1st February, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 1. Rs.	Feb. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,42,083	68,92,563
Do. do. at Branches	33,03,550	32,23,655
Other Deposits	3,35,34,891	3,32,90,038
Post Bills	4,012	3,942
Credits, undrawn	26,92,077	26,31,716
Rs...	6,06,81,613	6,11,41,884
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,68,217	58,03,110
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	61,41,316	61,94,178
Loans do. do. do.	61,80,212	71,92,541
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,96,54,729	1,91,55,471
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	19,900	19,871
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	7,01,106	1,93,745
Cash	1,80,02,422	1,79,75,257
Rs...	6,06,81,613	6,11,41,884

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect, Line Saigon Bangkok right.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,

ITS DIMENSIONS

AND

ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

PART II.

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OF

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—January 16, at 9, Prochester-square, Hyde Park, Muriel Frances Bailey (Cherry), only child of Wm Augustus Bailey, I S C, and Nora Constance, his wife, 11½ months.

BROWNE—January 15, at Elmhurst, Ryde, I W, Margaret Emily, wife of Deputy Surg-Gen J Browne, M D, Bengal Army (retired)

ERRINGTON—January 8, at sea, on his voyage home, Richard Errington, Capt Bombay Staff Corps, third son of G H Errington, of Merry Oak, Southampton, aged 35.

FRORDE—January 19, at Bedford, Mary Carver, wife of Arthur Brownlow Frorde, of the Bombay Revenue Survey.

HARRISON—January 9, at Cairo, Fanny Matilda, widow of Sir Henry Leland Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, aged 59.

NEWBOLT—January 10, Mary Grace Newbolt, wife of Lieut Col Robert George Newbolt, late of the 105th Madras Light Infantry and 18th Regt (Bedfordshire).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLEST—January 28, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieut-Colonel D A Blest, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, of a son.

CHRISTIE—February 1, at Allahabad, the wife of Colonel C H P Christie, R E, of a son.

HOME—February 3, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Lieut J M Home, 2nd P W O Gurkhas, of a son.

MONTGOMERY—February 2, at Quetta, the wife of Capt Montgomery 1st Bombay Grenadiers, of a daughter.

PRIESTLEY—February 3, at Roorkee, the wife of Major E J K Priestley, R A, of a daughter.

SMEATON—January 31, at Rangoon, the wife of Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Esq, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DALY—February 3, at Agra, Noel, the infant son of Thomas and Dorothy Daly, aged 1 month and 3 days.

McDOUGALL—January 26, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Mary Katharine Violet, the loving wife of Eric McDougall, Burma Police, and daughter of Percival Percivale, Esq, of Ipswich, Suffolk, aged 22.

MOORES—January 29, at Jacobabad, Scinde, of enteric fever Clarence M, 1st Balooch Battalion L I, son of Colonel S Moores, Redcliffe Gardens, Southsea.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

SINCE the annexation of Upper Burma, ten years ago, the public have seen a good many references to expeditions, exploratory and others, into the Shan country. Mention has also been made of the Shan States in connection with the respective claims of the British Government as residuary legatee of the Burmese Empire, and of Siam and China to the suzerainty or overlordship of their innumerable Chiefs or Sawbwas. But to the average man those casual notices of the Shans, and the more or less inaccessible region in which they dwelt, conveyed no idea whatever beyond a vague notion that the dwellers in the mountains beyond further Burma were very mild and uninteresting, who bore names which could be neither pronounced nor written so as to be intelligible. Yet it is of these people and their hills—or rather their valleys, for, contrary to the general impression, they live in valleys, while their mountains are inhabited by quite another race speaking a totally different language—it is of them and their surroundings that an account has just been given to a select assembly in London, which has been pronounced by an excellent judge to be one of the most picturesque descriptions of a picturesque country that has ever been given in the rooms of the Society of Arts. Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, of the Indian Survey Department, was fully entitled to this praise, which, coming from Mr. George Curzon, who is a connoisseur of great experience in what is picturesque and interesting in remote and little known lands, is more than a compliment. Colonel Woodthorpe was a member of the Commission which, under Sir William Lockhart, ten years ago, went up to Hunza, explored the Pamirs and the Oxus Valley, and visiting Chitral established friendly relations with the fine old patriarch, Aman-ul-Mulk, and his seventy-two children. Subsequently he was at the head of the Intelligence Department in Simla; and was then employed in the direction of the survey operations for the delimitation of the boundary taken over from Burma and Siam. When a Commission was sent out under Mr. J. G. Scott to ascertain the geographical features of the region out of which it was proposed to carve a buffer state between the French and British territories beyond the Mekong, Colonel Woodthorpe was a member of it. He had thus two excellent opportunities of obtaining an accurate and detailed knowledge of the Shan country and its inhabitants; this knowledge he generalised in a paper read some three weeks since before the Society of Arts, illustrating his descriptions by sketches and photographs on the screen, which unhappily we are unable to reproduce.

The Shan States under British protection are the most eastern portion of the territories acquired by the annexation of Burma. They form a rough triangle, the broad base of which is on the Irrawadi; westward lies Burma; on the north and east are Yunnan, and two Chinese Shan districts; to the south is Siam. Standing on the hill of Mandalay, one sees to the east and north and south a great sea of mountains, mainly inhabited by the Shans, a people supposed to have come from the north. They are to be found from Assam to Tongking, and beyond into the Chinese province of Kwangsi, under the name of Tai. The Siamese are of the same race, and call themselves Htai, or Great Shans. The Tai language has been reduced to writing; rather too much so indeed, for it possesses, according to Mr. J. George Scott, at least four different characters. The West Shans have a character like the Burmese. The Siamese have one of their own, very like Pali, and the Lao Shans, or Laotians, north of Siam, another. This, however, must not be held to their discredit, for have not European nations in Europe, Latin, Cyrillic, and German characters, each of which is indecipherable to the uninitiated of their immediate neighbours. The Burmese word Shan is believed to have the same root as Siam, which, on the old maps, is written "Sciam." Belonging to a race which in Siam and in several of the Shan States in former years had obtained a certain amount of rudimentary culture, Buddhist in religion, the Shans are by no means to be classed with the wild barbarous tribes which the ever-expanding frontiers of the Empire have brought under the observation of our military and civil officers during the last few years. In every village of any size there is at least one doctor, and in every bazaar a druggist's shop is conspicuous. The laws of Manu, as in all Buddhist countries, are more or less observed. They have their lucky and unlucky days, and it is necessary to consult the soothsayer before undertaking a long journey or any business of importance. The further East they live, the less religious they are, their Buddhism growing more and more corrupt, and the worship of nats or spirits taking its place. But in Upper Burma, which is very pronouncedly Buddhist, everyone believes in the harmless necessary nat, and conciliates him by various little civilities. The Shans, especially those dwelling further away from that centre of Buddhistic light, take the nats more seriously. East of the Salween they openly sacrifice a buffalo to propitiate a nat—the slaughter of a buffalo or any other animal in Burma would be regarded as a rank offence. In some parts, indeed, a human sacrifice is required to appease a nat; the guardian spirit presiding over one of the ferries over the Salween, claims a victim every year. Fortunately, a Chinese victim is preferred, and to save trouble the nat secures his victim by capsizing a boat in which a Chinaman is passing over the river. The ferry is then safe for the rest of the year. Human sacrifices are also believed to be necessary to secure good harvests. Nowadays, says Colonel Woodthorpe, the manner of arranging this is to poison someone at the State festivals, usually held from March to May. The practice, it is gratifying to hear, is discountenanced by the Chiefs, but instances of it are not unknown. Witches still survive in the Shan country, owing apparently to the humane regulation, which provides that it is the witch's house, and not the witch herself, that is burned by order of the Court. There is a belief that when the sentence is carried out, no neighbouring houses can catch fire from the flames. No violence is offered to the witch's person, but her property is confiscated, or looted, which comes to the same thing. On the whole, Mediæval Europe might have taken a lesson in humanity from the Shan legislation for the suppression of witchcraft. The New Woman may, if so disposed, obtain encouragement and a hint or two from the simplicity of the marriage customs of the Shans. They are next to none. No great fuss is made over marriages, says Colonel Woodthorpe. The ceremony varies from the simple arrangement of taking each other's word for it, the feasts lasting several days among wealthy people. Even here, though, the actual ceremony is a minor feature in the proceedings. The usual form among Western Shans is for the couple to eat rice together out of the same dish in presence of their relatives and the village elders. The bridegroom then declares that he marries the lady, and will support her; *voila tout*. Divorce is equally simple; a couple can get themselves separated by mutual agreement, the property being divided according to the laws of Manu. But divorce is rare, partly, no doubt, because it is so easily obtainable, and partly because the husband is allowed to have more than one wife, if his means admit.

Rice is the universal crop in the Shan country. There are two systems of cultivation. The Shans, who dwell in the valleys, have terraced and irrigated land yielding three crops a year. The first grows in the dry weather under artificial irrigation; the second on land wetted by the first rise of the streams; and the third during the rains. The little village gardens along the banks of the streams are carefully fenced in, and look very pretty. During the decline of the Burmese monarchy the Shans were the hapless victims of the weakness and impotent ambition of the sovereigns of the house of Alompya. Military expeditions were sent into the mountains every few years to collect tribute, or rather to plunder the villages. The Chiefs or Sawbwas were compelled to give their sons as hostages to be educated in Mandalay, and brought up under Burmese influences. Part of their education was to learn to hate and distrust each other, so that at a later period the tribes might be kept in perpetual hot water, and incapable of combining against their Suzerain. This policy was carried out so effectually that the Shan States were well-nigh ruined before we took over the region ten years ago. One of the Sawbwas, a man of energy, had indeed executed the Burmese official sent to carry on the usual system of extortion and oppression, in the name of the King. He invited the co-operation of other chiefs and was becoming formidable as the leader of a general revolt. The advent of the British in Upper Burma was welcomed by him and his allies, who cordially accepted their protection. One of the States which fifty years ago was flourishing, the hills being cultivated to their summits, and a large population supported in comfort, with a fine town as capital, was found by Colonel Woodthorpe reduced to desolation and ruin by the anarchy caused by the shameless oppression and incapacity of the Court of Ava. It is satisfactory to learn that ten years of peace and security have already done much to enable the Shans to recover from the worst effects of the blighting Burmese domination. A country which can produce three crops of rice a year ought to be capable of great things when thoroughly opened up. In one district there is said to be gold; but as the inhabitants are not Shans, but a tribe named Was, who, as Mr. Scott expresses it, prefer heads to haberdashery, it is as yet impossible to verify the statement. In so vast a region there may well be much mineral wealth, and even many gold fields to reward the adventurous.

MR. C. M. THATTE, who since his transfer to Nasik has done much for the holy city, has hit upon an ingenious device for the further development of its resources. He secured funds for the building of the new bridge by soliciting contributions, which, added to the Government grant and the Municipal sum voted for the purpose, enabled him to complete the work at an early date. The bridge spans the Godavari and connects the "most time-honoured and sacred places of Pilgrimage," Nasik and Panchavati. In connection with the undertaking, a bund is being constructed which will feed an extensive reservoir of pure drinking water for the supply not only of pilgrims, but of the population of Nasik. Mr. Thatte has addressed an appeal to the inhabitants of "the town of the Holy City of Nasik and the sacred river Godavari." He tells them that an unique opportunity "now presents itself to such devoted and charitable Hindus as are blessed with the possession of riches, of benefiting the city and of permanently associating themselves with the sacred waters of the river." Arrangements can be made "whereby the busts of themselves and of their dear relatives and friends can be fixed under those pure and holy waters and receive from them, day and night, a perpetual lustration." In brief, any pious Hindu who will pay the prescribed sum, may have a bust of himself or his friends placed in the masonry over which the water pours, and, as Mr. Thatte says "all good Hindus will readily understand the feelings of reverence with which the crowds thronging the bridge will contemplate these benefactors of the Holy City, and how the Divine approval must rest upon those who assist in such meritorious works." The busts, it is satisfactory to know, may be made according to the benefactor's liking, either of metal or stone, and Mr. Thatte expresses himself most willing to undertake to see them set in their proper places. It is estimated that between three and four hundred busts can be accommodated along the bund; therefore, four hundred wealthy and pious Hindu Princes, Chiefs and gentlemen are urged to adopt this means of enjoying "the inestimable advantage of being constantly bathed in the holy waters of the Godavari." The idea does credit to Mr. Thatte's ingenuity, and we doubt not he will be able to enter the names of the desired number of subscribers. The sculptor will profit, and the Nasik rate-payers will be saved from an additional burden for their new water-supply.

SOME expeditious work has just been done at the Merewether Dry Dock, and is worth noticing in the interests of owners and merchants shipping to Bombay. On Sunday, 26th January, the British India steamer Scindia, having put into Bombay with injury to her sea connections, applied for the immediate use of the Merewether Dry Dock

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NIGER COMMISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Anglo-French Niger Commission is about to begin its sittings in Paris. It is believed that the deliberations of the Commissioners will be extended to other pending questions between the two countries.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Sexton has been elected leader of the Irish Party, in place of Mr. Justin MacCarthy.

PRESIDENT KRUGER COMES TO ENGLAND.

President Kruger has accepted the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain to come to England, and discuss the different questions at issue connected with the Rand.

The President will be accompanied by several of his Ministers.

END OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Sir F. Scott and his Staff, including Prince Christian, have sailed from Cape Coast Castle, homeward bound.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE SOBRANJE.

SOPHIA, FEB. 9.

A deputation from the Sobranje, to-day, waited upon Prince Ferdinand to express their thanks for the baptism of Prince Boris in the Orthodox faith.

Prince Ferdinand, in vehement language, replied that his sacrifice of his son had broken the family ties, and he demanded from the Bulgarians no mere lip service in return.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT PERCY BOSWORTH HANCOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

Lieutenant Percy Bosworth Hancock, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died early this morning, at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, with enteric fever. Deceased was the son of Colonel Hancock, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow to attend the funeral. Much sympathy is felt here for Colonel Hancock.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The introduction of the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act has been postponed.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

The Select Committee on the Indian Ports Act met, yesterday morning, for the first time to discuss the Bill as amended in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. Opinions of the various local bodies and mercantile communities were taken into consideration, and a preliminary report will be prepared for presentation in the Council at an early date.

UMRA KHAN AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, FEB. 10.

Umra Khan, of Chitral fame, along with nearly forty followers, arrived here from Quetta, on Saturday night, *en route* to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and is accommodated in a large shed at Keamari, pending his departure to Bombay to-morrow by the steamer Simla. Umra Khan is a fine looking man, about thirty-eight years of age, courteous, and mild in demeanour, but his followers are wild, ferocious looking individuals. Umra Khan and his followers will take steamer at Bombay for Jeddah.

THE RECENT DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

RANGOON, FEB. 10.

The damage done by the dynamite explosion is estimated at Rs. 80,000. The cause of the explosion remains as yet a mystery, and Messrs. Finlay and Fleming, the agents, have employed a European expert from Madras to investigate the case.

THE MOGAUNG COLUMN.

The Mogaung Column, under Lieutenant Chesney, starts shortly from Sabaw, and works its way back through the sand tract, via Sachya, the Myitkyina Column remaining for the present at Sabaw.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 10.

Mail steamer Rome from Aden, and Chusan from Calcutta, arrived.

HONGKONG, FEB. 10.

The s. s. Rohilla, arrived here yesterday morning.
The s. s. Mirzapore, arrived here yesterday evening.

PENANG, FEB. 10.

The s. s. Hydaspes, left here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅛
Bar Silver	30 7-8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	2	53 p.m.	...	14
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 10th February, 1896.

From	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	...	29	...	1
Karachi	...	11	...	1
Madras	...	23	...	1

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 10.

The painfully sad gloom that has been cast over the whole of Bhavnagar, consequent on the sudden and untimely death of his late Highness Sir Takhtsinghji, was partially dispelled for a short while, this morning, by the installation ceremony which the Political Agent of Kathiawar performed in a grand Durbar, held in the hall of the old palace.

Colonel Hancock, the Political Agent, was received at the main entrance by his Highness Bhausinghji and his Councillors, and was led up to his seat in a procession formed of the Councillors and Kumar Shri Mongalsinghji, his Highness' brother. Colonel Hancock and his Highness took their seats opposite each other, the vacant "singhasan," or throne, being between them in the rear. After the Dewan Saheb had formally delivered the new seal of the State, Colonel Hancock delivered the following speech :—

Your Highness Thakore Saheb Raval Shri Bhausinghji,—It has given me much pleasure to come here to-day, under orders from the Government, to instal you upon the throne of your ancestors, although with yourself and others I must deplore the sad mischance which has brought you thus prematurely to such a high and responsible position, and has deprived this province and the world in general of the presence of one who had won universal love and esteem by his benevolence and gentle manners as well as by the sense of justice and unfailing charity towards the poor and suffering. It is customary on such occasions for the Political Agent to give a young Chief some good advice, and I shall be very glad if I can say anything sufficiently impressive to enable you to realize the duties of your new position, and to exercise them more fully hereafter than you might otherwise have done. When your late lamented father attended the *gadi*, Sir James Peile made an eloquent speech, pointing out to him all the temptations and difficulties with which he would find himself surrounded, and the only way to keep things straight. I commend that speech to your perusal. I will only now add a few words on my own account to warn you against one particular temptation to which, in spite of such good advice, you may find yourself especially exposed, and that is, the waste of public money upon private ends. By public money I mean more than the fair share of the State revenues to which it may be agreed that you are personally entitled, and by private ends I mean your own self-gratification or self-aggrandisement or too lavish a display of generosity upon unworthy objects in order to gain yourself a name. Be guided by your trusted and good councillors, and do not grow impatient of control, especially in matters in which they may differ from you owing to their larger experience and superior knowledge of the world. Distrust yourself most in matters in which you feel most strongly, and seek for dispassionate and unprejudiced opinions to guide you in such cases. As you grow older you will acquire more clear and independent judgment, and I trust that you will never grow too indolent to exercise it, and, further, will take care that you thoroughly understand things for which you are personally responsible. Imitate your good father in his kindheartedness and conspicuous loyalty, and put aside all suspicions against the Government of seeking to belittle you or to profit in any way at your expense. The one object of the Government is to keep you and your subjects happy and contented, and, although, it may become necessary sometimes to impose certain restrictions upon your trade in order to protect Imperial interests, you will find in the long run that your interests and Imperial interests are identical, and that it is always to your own advantage to co-operate heartily with the Government. When I had the honour some four years ago to invest your distinguished father with the title of Maharajah as a personal distinction, I praised his administration as being the best I knew of amongst the Native States of India, and I trust that it will long continue to be so under your rule. Do justice, and compel your subordinate court to do it also, even to the apparent disadvantage to the State. Be merciful, whenever you can be merciful, and it does not become your bounden duty to be down on crime. Everything is in your favour—the good wishes of all your own friends and of your father's friends go with you; besides the goodwill of your people, and the undoubted favour of Government. I am shortly leaving the province, but I shall watch your career, and listen with interest the accounts of your rule, and with God's blessing, I trust that you may long go on and prosper.

A Gujerati translation of this address was then read by the Agent's dufterdar, Mr. Ladabhai. His Highness thereupon addressed him as follows, his clear voice and delivery being admired by all who were privileged to be present on this interesting occasion :—

Colonel Hancock,—I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me by your presence here this day. I am much indebted to you for the trouble you have taken in coming down to instal me on the throne of my ancestors; and permit me, Sir, to assure you that the valuable advice you have given me I will do my very best to follow. To my father, whose career, to the regret of all, was cut short in the prime of life, and whose death is so universally deplored, I am deeply indebted, not only for the rare foresight with which he provided for me the best possible means of education and a training for the administration of the State, but also for the very high state of efficiency to which he brought the administration of his State, and made it, as you have kindly said, the best governed Native State in India for me to inherit. During the short period of his reign, improvements in all directions and in all the branches of the administration have, with no small amount of care, trouble, and expense, been accomplished by his Highness. His noble virtues as a ruler and the high-mindedness with which he approached and disposed of all the business that came before him, were patent to all, and future historians will, I am sure, find it an easy and pleasant task to recount all the reforms he initiated, and the many and various acts of noble-mindedness, benevolence, and charities which made him so much esteemed and beloved. Long before the first connection of the British Government with the province of Kathiawar, or, indeed, with any of the States in the province, my ancestors were on the best terms of friendship with the Government; that friendship was knit closer by my revered father, whose conspicuous loyalty to the British Crown has been so often and so kindly alluded to by the representatives of Her Imperial Majesty, and I may say so fittingly indicated in the foundation of the Regiment of Lancers for Imperial Service, whose Honorary Colonel his Highness himself was, and whose Commandant he had, I am proud to say, made me. I assure you, Sir, that it will always be my cherished privilege to follow in this, as in all other respects, in the footsteps of my father. I am conscious of very great responsibilities being now before me, and I shall fully rely, Sir, in meeting and dealing with them upon the assistance and co-operation of my father's trusted councillors, who will also continue to be mine. I pray that the blessings of God may attend my humble efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of those who are now committed to my charge, and whose wants will be my special case, and whose contentment and happiness will be my chief reward. In conclusion, I beg to request you will kindly convey the heartfelt thanks of myself and family to Her Imperial Majesty and the members of the Royal Family, to his Excellency the Viceroy and to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the sympathy which they have so kindly expressed in our sad bereavement.

The Dewan Saheb then read a Gujerati translation of the above. At the conclusion of these speeches, his Highness conducted the Political Agent to the "singhasan" and seated himself, with Colonel Hancock on his right hand. After the termination of this formal part of the programme, the officers and gentlemen present approached his Highness to present their congratulations to him with their hearty good wishes. The Durbar was then dissolved.

Amongst the gentlemen present were :—Captain Davis, Assistant Political Agent; some Members of the Council; the Chief Shayads and high officials of the State; the representatives of the chief neighbouring Native States of Kathiawar and Gujerat; a few other Native Officers of the Rajkote Agency Department; and the Chief Mahajans. There were also present :—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Mueller, and a few other ladies.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

A TALK WITH THE NEW CONSUL.

Consular relations with India were first established by Japan in 1894, when Mr. Diagoro Goh came to Bombay, and was appointed Consul for the whole of India. Mr. Goh recently went to Japan on leave, and since then private affairs have led him to resign a post he filled with marked ability. He has been succeeded by Mr. K. Yamada, a gentleman whose official career is worth recording, as an example of the policy of the Japanese Government in giving its consular servants as varied an experience as possible. The service has two divisions, in one of which the consuls work from the East to the European continent, while in the other they work from the West to the East. Mr. Goh belonged to the former division, having come from London to Bombay, while Mr. Yamada is attached to the latter branch of the service, his last consulate having been at Melbourne. The maximum term of service for a consul in any one place is four years, but they seldom remain so long at a post, and are generally transferred after about two years' service. Whether this plan is preferable to that of allowing a consul to remain in one city long enough to become quite an institution in the place, is a question upon which opinions may vary. But there can only be one opinion as to the commercial success that Japan is achieving under the system, nor as to the comprehensive knowledge of trade subjects that the consuls are able thereby to acquire. Mr. Yamada had his first apprenticeship to consular work some sixteen years ago at the Chinese treaty port of Amoy, where he was attached to the consulate. After ten months' service there he was transferred to Korea, in which country things were just then in a critical state. For some reason or other a mob had risen at Seoul and attacked the Japanese legation with such violence and determination that the Minister had to flee for his life to Chemulpoo, where he took refuge on board the English surveying ship Flying Fish. It was just after the Koreans had apologised for this insult that Mr. Yamada was send to Seoul and attached to the staff of the plenipotentiary, Count Inoue, who made the attack on the Embassy a reason for demanding from the King of Korea the opening of one of its ports to foreign commerce. "The Chinese, although exercising a suzerainty, did not interfere at all in that matter," said Mr. Yamada when relating these facts to our representative. "While I was in Korea both Great Britain and America entered into treaty relations with the country, and shortly afterwards the Germans and Italians followed. I cannot say that during the twelve years that have since elapsed Korea has made much progress, excepting in so far as the opening up of the country to foreign commerce made advancement inevitable. The people of the Land of Morning Calm are a very peculiar race, and take occasional fits and starts in the direction of social and political reform. They sometimes travel on the road of improvement very fast, and then they stop altogether, or rather go back to the old state of affairs. But it is the Court intrigues which are at the bottom of all the troubles from which the country suffers."

Having mentioned that from Seoul he went to Hongchow, where he remained for four years, Mr. Yamada was asked whether at that time the Japanese were unpopular in China. "I think the Chinese as a people have never been hostile to us, as is sometimes alleged," replied Mr. Yamada. "It is from the mandarins and the governing classes that hostility has come. A few years back they were also friendly disposed, but their attitude towards us has changed on the ground that we are following in the footsteps of Western civilization. However, the Mandarins had not seen the full enormity of our crimes in this respect ten years ago, and I must say that during the four years I was at Hongchow, the difficulties placed in the way of Japanese trade were no greater than those obstructing the flow of foreign commerce generally. Of course, the customs regulations at the treaty ports are really under foreign management, and I am not referring to them, but rather to the difficulties experienced by enterprising traders in getting their goods sent into the interior. In this respect we were civilly treated, and placed on precisely the same footing as other foreigners."

"Is it true that years before war was declared Japan was rapidly, but quietly, preparing to go to war upon her cumbrous neighbour?"

"No, it is not correct to say that we were contemplating hostilities for years, or even for months before war was declared. In fact, I may tell you that when we were committed to a declaration of war, it was a very anxious moment for all who knew what was going on behind the scenes. The Ministry was greatly afraid that we were not at all adequately prepared for the struggle. I can assure you that there were no long-secreted and ulterior designs on China, and that the disputes which culminated in war arose in the first instance, not so much from our hostility to our neighbours, as from their bitter hatred to the Western innovations, which were changing the whole aspect of affairs in the dominions of the Mikado. You will find that until very recently we have always been behind China in the matter of our naval defences. It was only when the Pekin Government ordered out large gunboats from Europe that we felt we must do the same. That is to say, we endeavoured as far as our resources would allow to make the increase of our navy relative to that of the Chinese. We always feared the big fleet of our neighbour, and our naval resources were developed in pursuance of a defensive not offensive policy. In regard to our future relations with China, it will be a long time before the Mandarins forget and forgive the blow we inflicted in the country, and I should say that in the opening up of China to commerce somewhat greater difficulties may be placed in our way than in the way of the Europeans. Our success in the war has accentuated the feeling of the governing classes of China against us for adopting Western ideas. So long as we remained unprogressive they did not mind, but they feel that somehow or other our commercial and political evolution will be detrimental to their interests. Until we went to war, the Pekin Government viewed with pleasure rather than otherwise the strengthening of our fleet, because they looked upon Japan as a possible ally in certain eventualities, particularly if the great Northern Power made troublesome demands."

In reply to further enquiries Mr. Yamada said that after four years' service at Hongchow he obtained leave of absence for two years, and in 1890 returned to Korea, to fill the post of chancellor of the consulate at Chemulpoo. "Things were very much better in the peninsula from a Japanese point of view than they had been six years earlier," he continued. "In the interval Japanese commerce with Korea had largely increased, and the tide of Japanese emigration to Chemulpoo had been correspondingly great. But the country itself had not made any noteworthy advance, excepting that, thanks to foreign commerce, the means of communication and the public buildings had improved. Politically the situation was unsatisfactory—intrigues were constantly going on and menacing the very stability of the kingdom, while the Suzerain Power looked on with folded hands. No, I do not think that Korea was then a bone of contention between her two Eastern neighbours. We thought we had a very good understanding with China as regards Korea—namely, that both countries should combine to maintain its autonomy against all comers. I was there two and a-half years, and when I left the country to go to Melbourne I little thought that the question of maintaining its independence would lead to a Chino-Japanese war."

After holding the post of consul at Melbourne for two years, Mr. Yamada returned to his native land, reaching its shores just at the time when the relations between China and Japan were so strained, that a declaration of war was daily expected. In pursuance of the Japanese policy of giving their consuls a wide and varied knowledge of public affairs in all departments, Mr. Yamada was temporarily transferred from the consular service and placed in the commercial bureau of the Foreign Office. His duty was to carefully read prospectuses and examine samples of new designs and patents of all kinds sent to the Mikado's Government by enterprising inventors through the Japanese Consuls. "I had mountains of papers and prospectuses to look through, and samples to examine," said Mr. Yamada, "and when I thought the patents dilated upon were likely to be of service to us I forwarded them to the respective departments for further investigation. Thus any invention connected with naval warfare went to the Admiralty, and any dealing with arms and ammunitions was referred to the War Office. I need not say that at that time inventions of these descriptions were particularly numerous. Some of them were gigantic frauds, and the prospectus writers wrote glibly of the ease with which they would perform impossible feats. In some cases this was done as a practical joke, in others it was an attempt to swindle. If we found an invention was a good one we ordered samples, and in some cases succeeded in discovering the principles of the invention for ourselves. The war put a tremendous strain on all the Secretariat officers, and it was not easy to obtain temporary help. Throughout the campaign the Foreign Office was kept very closely informed regarding the opinions and actions of the Great Powers in regard to the quarrel, and the officer whose duty it was to look through the foreign telegrams had an especially busy time of it. I know that at one stage of the war he worked thirty hours at a stretch, almost without rising from his office chair. Thanks to the care with which all details were arranged, scarcely anything leaked out prematurely or in such a manner as to force the hands of Government."

"I believe that the Mikado's Government had the whole nation behind them in declaring war?" remarked our representative enquiringly.

"Oh yes," was the reply. "The war was universally approved, and made the Ministry of the day very popular. The country gave to them a blank cheque, and was willing that it should be filled up almost to any amount. It was thought that the opponent we had to face was much more formidable than turned out to be the case. The enthusiasm of the people remained very strong to the end."

"And do you think that the net results of the war have come up to the expectations formed when it was known that Japan was victor?"

"Perhaps not, since Japan was obliged to yield to outside pressure and to moderate her demands. Formosa is, of course, a very valuable addition to our Empire, but it will take, I think, many, many years to properly develope it. I do not agree with the opinion that it will ultimately take away from Hongkong her position as the entrepot of the shipping trade of the Far East, because it seems to me that Hongkong has far better geographical advantages. The war indemnity will certainly be an immense help to Japan in fulfilling her policy of becoming a great naval and commercial power. Our navy is very far from complete at present, but the work of making it adequate to our requirements is proceeding as rapidly as our national resources will allow. We have not, however, the ambitious schemes of conquest which are sometimes attributed to us. Even at the present rate of progress it will take years to complete our navy, and we are doing this work simply for defensive purposes, as may be judged from the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament last December. Our standing army is also being increased, for we cannot conceal the fact that Russia has lately gained an influence in China which reminds us that "might not right" may in years to come retard our national progress unless we take ample defensive measures. We are building many of our own ships and should build many more, but for the fact that we have no iron and have to import it for the purpose. If the iron yield of the Indian mines increases to such an extent as to allow of the metal being exported, Japan would most probably be a very good customer. At present we import iron almost exclusively from England and Belgium."

"Did the war tend to temporarily check the commercial development of Japan?"

"Yes it did. People were so intensly occupied in watching what was deemed at first a life and death struggle for the nation, that for the time they almost forgot to push ahead commercially. Industries were somewhat depressed, and many factories had to partly cease working for want of hands, since the war made a great drain on our labour resources. Wages were therefore very high, and even as late as the end of last year wages generally were ten per cent. in advance of what they were before hostilities commenced. We are, however, recovering rapidly from the abnormal political situation, and our industries are resuming the steady development momentarily arrested by the war."

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Last night, there was again a crowded audience at the pavillion on the Esplanade when the programme of previous days was repeated to the delight of the audience, who warmly applauded the efforts of the artistes. We have already stated that the show is the best of its kind ever seen in India, and the circus troupe have become so popular that it requires no further recommendation. But it may be mentioned that the performance by the Sisters Warren, Ethel, and Ivey is unique, and nothing equal to their acts, "Le rec-Helle," has been witnessed in Bombay before. Considering their age these little wonders perform miraculous feats which made their success very great while at the London pavillion. The company having had many attractive additions made in its staff since it last visited Bombay about two years ago, it has become the leading circus company, and can rightly boast of possessing excellent first-class artistes. The comfort of the spectators is well looked after by Mr. Love, the popular manager of the company, and excellent arrangements have been made for the visitors. The second afternoon performance is given to-morrow.

HUXLEY MEMORIAL.

Since the first meeting of the General Committee on the 27th November, which was fully reported by the Press, two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held. At the first of these, at which Lord Shand accepted the office of Chairman, it was reported that a number of foreigners of eminence had expressed a wish to be associated with the proposal to commemorate Mr. Huxley's distinguished services to humanity. It was resolved, in the first instance, to invite subscription from the members of the General Committee. At the second meeting, held on the 18th December, it was reported that the subscriptions, which at the General Meeting had amounted to £557, had been increased to £1,400, and it was resolved that a wider appeal for subscription should now be made to the friends and admirers of Mr. Huxley amongst the general public. The Honorary Secretary stated that in America Committees were in the course of being formed to promote the realization of an adequate fund. The Committee resolved to communicate, by means of a sub-committee of their number, with Mr. Onslow Ford, R. A., who had the advantage of being well acquainted with Mr. Huxley, in reference to the statute, which it is proposed should be erected beside those of Darwin and Owen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The extent to which the Committee may be able to carry out the other intended objects of founding exhibitions, scholarships, and medals for biological research and lectureships, and possibly in assisting the republication of Mr. Huxley's scientific works, will, of course, depend on the subscription which may now be received.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The final round of the hole competition has been played off between Messrs. H. Blackwell and Percy F. Fischer. The first round resulted in a tie, but on a second game being played, Fischer won by three up and two to play.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

The bookings for to-night's performance of "The Wedding March" are very good, and from all we hear we believe the comedy will be an extremely good one. The children of the Byculla, Indo-British, and other schools, who were invited to witness the full dress rehearsal the other night, enjoyed themselves very thoroughly, and we have no doubt that the children of a larger growth will do the same, this evening, for neither expense or trouble have been spared to make the performance go well.

The celebrations of the eventful days of Jan. 21 to 23, 1871, have given rise to a manifestation of patriotism combined with prudence in various parts of France. The most imposing was that of Courbevoie, where, at the foot of the monument raised to the memory of those who fell during the Siege of Paris, some twenty thousand persons assembled.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. DeMonte, Mr. Dinsha Eduiji Wacha, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Cama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, M. K. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Mein, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondy, Vandrawundas Parshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosuf Haji Esmail.

THE NUISANCE OF THE CUTCHRA CARTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of providing the dust-bin carts passing the crowded streets with lids or covers to stop the obnoxious odour from the carts carrying refuse and dead cattle through these streets."

Mr. C. Hewett seconded the proposal.

Mr. Vincent remarked that, while passing along the road, the carts made a peculiar noise similar to clapping, and thus frightened the horse. The Police Commissioner, therefore, pointed out that in providing lids for the cart, care must be taken that the noise caused while the carts were in motion was not aggravated.

Dr. Blaney suggested that the Health Officer should be consulted in the matter. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer a report as to the desirability of providing the dust-bin carts passing through crowded streets with lids or covers; and as to the possibility of thereby diminishing the nuisance of danger to health which now existed.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dhondy having withdrawn his proposition in favour of this amendment, the latter was carried.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD IN BOMBAY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice, moved that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the question of adulteration of food in Bombay, and to suggest measures by way of amendments in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, or otherwise to protect the public from adulterated and unwholesome food. In support of his proposition he said that the Corporation had admitted the necessity of a Food and Drugs Act some time ago. His attention was drawn to this subject by an accident. A patient of his who was suffering from a particular ailment, attributed that complaint to his bread, which had a bitter taste. On enquiry he (Dr. Katrak) found that the bread was made from flour bought in the bazaar. This led him to enquire into the question of the adulteration of food as a whole, and the notice of motion was the result of that enquiry. The speaker then lead before the Corporation in detail the quality of the articles of food sold in the bazar and how they were adulterated. He said that flour was made from rotten and damaged grain and was mixed with flour of inferior grain. Milk was mixed with water which was generally filthy, and in order to bring it to the required test, sugar was added; and in order to give it thickness East India arrowroot-powder (Javkheer powder) was added. Tea dust was mixed with black sea sand; and catechu, blue vetriol etc. were added to old and worthless tea. Coffee was mixed with burnt ashes of date stones. Diseased meat was imported into Bombay from Coorla. In his opinion, the extent to which the adulteration was carried on as well as the quality of the articles sold in the Bazaar were such that the Corporation was not justified in sitting quiet over the matter. Speaking on the measures to be adopted to protect the public from the danger, he said that the Corporation had been agitating this matter for the last ten years or more; but the agitation not being carried on systematically and energetically, all its efforts had hitherto been abortive. Addressing on the English Food Acts, he said that broadly speaking they recognise two kinds of offences—(1) sale of article, of food injurious to and unfit for human use; and (2) sale of food to the prejudice of the purchaser, i.e., articles other than what was demanded by the purchaser. Punishment for this was destruction of the articles so sold, fine, and imprisonment. The Corporation had been all along agitating for an Act for Bombay on these lines. But the Government of India refused it on the ground that the adulteration was not caused to the extent necessitating such an Act. However, in the Bombay Municipal Act, the offences had been recognised on the lines of the English Act; but the punishment was only the destruction of the articles sold, or exposed for sale. The Health Officer always complained that in practice he found the Municipal Act in this particular very difficult to work. It was very difficult to obtain conviction, and if conviction was obtained, the punishment was not deterrent. Dr. Katrak also said that to work any Act it was necessary to provide for sufficient establishment. The English Acts provided Analysts and Food Inspectors to work the Acts. In Bombay no such establishment existed. The Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer were supposed to work those sections of the Act, and in their multifarious duties this important work was practically neglected. It was on this account that he asked the Commissioner to report upon the advisability of having a separate Food Act, to be worked independently of the Municipality if it was found that the Municipality was not in a position to take up the work. He, however, left it to the Commissioner to have his full say on the matter before any decided step was taken.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, while admitting the serious aspect of the question, opposed the proposal on the ground that the shoulders of the Commissioner and the Health Officer should not be burdened with demanding such sorts of reports, which required considerable amount of labour and time to be compiled. He thought the question could be dealt with advantageously by a committee or a commission. He accordingly moved as an amendment that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to report on the question of the adulteration of articles of food and drink, and to suggest measures by way of amendments :—Dr. Katrak (chairman), Drs. Blaney, Cowasji Hormusji, Viegas, Bahadhurji, DeMonte, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Vincent, Muller, and Hamilton.

When the names of Councillors were being proposed to serve on the Committee, Mr. Wacha remarked: "Put down the names of all the representatives of chemists and druggists."

Dr. DeMonte seconded Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Mr. George Cotton said, that the Corporation were very much indebted to Dr. Katrak for bringing forward such an important matter, which he had placed in a lucid manner. He did not think the report asked for by Dr. Katrak would entail considerable amount of work on the Commissioner, inasmuch as the Health Officer had already presented his reports from time to time on the question of the adulteration of food. However, he would not object to a committee being appointed to discuss the question.

Mr. Vincent suggested that the committee should also go into the question of the adulteration of spirituous liquors and soda-water. The cheap soda-water sold in the bazaar was the cause of many diseases.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton observed that the question had often before been submitted to the Corporation by the Health Officer, who had from time to time pointed the absence of power in the Act having any control over adulterated food. That officer had often pointed out how the adulteration was made.

Mr. Master said his dinner was spoilt by the horrible picture drawn by Dr. Katrak in regard to the adulteration of food. (Laughter.) He did not think Dr. Katrak's proposal was at all practical. To have unadulterated and wholesome food they must revert to the method adopted by Adam and Eve—to prepare everything themselves or to be content with vegetable products only. (Laughter.)

Dr. Katrak withdrew his proposition, in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment, which was agreed to.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS EXPENDITURE.

As an urgent business, Dr. Bhalchandra moved for and obtained priority being given to the consideration of the recommendations of the Standing Committee with regard to the expenditure entailed on the Municipality to make the house-connections by the recent resolution of the Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that sanction be given in terms of the following resolution of the Standing Committee :—

"That letter to the Secretary, No. 22382, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given—(1) to an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 to the debit of the balance of Rs. 3,43,797 on the grant for house-connections, for cost of providing connections to new houses and the repairs of some connections already laid down; (2) to the employment of the following establishment for a period of two months for preparing estimates of the cost of connections in the Colaba and Parel Sewerage district :—

For Parel.

4	Surveyors at Rs. 75 each	Rs.	300
1	Tracer at Rs. 25	,,	25
1	Clerk at Rs. 25	,,	25
13	Lascars at Rs. 10 each	,,	130
		Rs.	480
			2
		Rs.	960
	Drawing and surveying materials	,,	100
		Rs.	1,060

For Colaba.

2	Surveyors at Rs. 75 each	Rs.	150
6	Lascars at Rs. 10 each	,,	60
		Rs.	210
			2
		Rs.	420
	Drawing and surveying materials	,,	50
		Rs.	470
1	Head Surveyor to supervise the whole Rs. 150×2	,,	300
		Total.. Rs.	1,830

(3) to the employment of the following staff for supervising and estimating the cost of connections between sewers and new buildings in course of construction :—

Estimating Staff.

2	Surveyors at Rs. 75 each	Rs.	150
1	Account Clerk at Rs. 40	,,	40
1	Copying Clerk at Rs. 20	,,	20
6	Lascars at Rs. 10 each	,,	60
		Rs.	270

Plumber's Staff.

1	Head Plumber at Rs. 300	Rs.	300
1	Assistant Head Plumber	,,	150
3	Sub-Assistants at Rs. 50 each	,,	150
2	Timekeepers at Rs. 25 each	,,	50
3	Lascars at Rs. 10 each	,,	30
		Rs.	680

These charges to be met from the balance of Rs. 3,43,797, as above; (4) to the employment of 1 mukadum and 9 coolies, at a cost of Rs. 1,224 per annum, for employment in cleaning choked drains the cost for the ensuing year to be debited to surplus cash balance, as such charge, being for maintenance, cannot be charged to loan account; and (5) that the work of providing connection be proceeded with in the following order :—Parel comprising in its area Government House Road, Parel Village, Lalwadi, Kala Chowkey Road, and Parel Tank Road; the second district, known as districts Nos. 1 and 2, Colaba; No. 1 district being bounded on the east by the Sailors' Home and the Apollo Bunder, and on the south and west by the Colaba Causeway as far as the first Cross Street; No. 2 district being the whole of Lower Colaba from the south end of the causeway to the railway crossing on Colaba Road; the third district to complete the remaining portion of the first drainage section."

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that, as a result of that memorable resolution, the position of the Commissioner was now reversed, and house-owners would sue him instead of his suing them.

Colonel Mein: Under what section of the Act can they do it?

Dr. Bhalchandra: Surely, they will sue him for damages.

Colonel Mein: I don't see that; you must prove their rights.

Dr. Bhalchandra, continuing, remarked that the Commissioner had received several communications from different house-owners calling upon him to proceed with the work of connecting their houses, and he must, therefore, be provided with sufficient funds to carry out the work.

Mr. Cotton wanted it to be clearly understood whether the resolution of the Corporation rendered it absolutely necessary to make the house-connections at once. He hoped the resolution would be rescinded, or at least modified, as it entailed great many difficulties on the part of the Corporation, and the question should not be rushed through. He did not think anything would be lost by a little delay.

Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, in explaining the difficulties, pointed out that houses newly built could not be occupied unless connections were made. If those were occupied before being connected, he wished to know which magistrate would punish them if the Municipality proceeded against the owners of such buildings for want of proper drainage.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was of opinion that this, being a most important matter, required a most mature consideration by the Corporation. He, therefore, moved an amendment that, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, sanction be given to the employment of the establishment for two months for preparing estimates of the cost of house-connections in Colaba and Parel Sewerage districts, at a cost of Rs. 1,830, to the debit of the balance of Rs. 3,43,797 for cost of providing house-connection, that the consideration of the other proposals contained in the resolution be deferred until the March meeting, or until the general estimates referred to in the Commissioner's letter were placed before the Corporation.

Mr. Hamilton supported the original motion.

Professor O. V. Muller did not think the Corporation should hurry on the question. He said that the Yacht Club chambers are now being constructed, and it was estimated that the cost of connections would be Rs. 15,000. It was resolved by the club to give that amount to the Corporation, but as the house had resolved to carry on connections at their expenses, they were making a present of that amount to the Yacht Club. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the amendment was lost, the Corporation accepting the recommendation of the Standing Committee by 15 votes to 7.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SUPPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" published the following telegram from a correspondent at Philippopolis, dated Wednesday, January 22 :—

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded here between Russia and Turkey.

The basis of the treaty is on the lines of the Unkiar-Skelessi Agreement.

The treaty has been signed here and its ratification exchanged in St. Petersburg between Aarej Pasha and the Czar.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador here, had a long audience

Turkish Alliance, and no importance was attached to the report to that effect which has emanated from Constantinople.

OPINIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The "Pall Mall" of January 24, says:—The startling news of the offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and Turkey has created considerable comment. The "Times," however, does not refer to the matter either in its news or editorial columns, but the City article contains two references to it.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "It is not without a certain sense of gratitude and relief that we find no very particular crisis or unexpected catastrophe demanding instant attention this morning," and follows this up by giving under portentous type nearly a column of foreign intelligence on the subject. Later on the journal says: "True it is that yesterday a report was spread about to the effect that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Russia and Turkey, with the benevolent countenance, perhaps even participation, of France. Nothing, however, had been heard of this in places one where they generally have early intelligence concerning such matters, as, for instance, the Russian and Ottoman Embassies in London and her Majesty's own Foreign Office. Treaties of the subversive and aggressive kind alluded to cannot nowadays be suddenly and secretly cooked in diplomatic ovens like a pie for the Sunday's dinner made overnight. The rumour of yesterday, too, prominently put forward, has been circulated before, and may be easily traced to circumstances not ill-calculated to set the fancy of inventive observers in action."

"SO MUCH THE BETTER."

The "Daily News" in a leading article on Russia and England deals with an account of the views of a Russian officer on the relations, actual and possible, between this country and the Empire of the Tsar. In a few words, the officer in question is in favour of a British alliance with Russia, or with France, or both, or, as an alternative, for such a huge addition to our military and even our naval strength as may enable us to enjoy the luxury of isolation.

In conclusion, the same journal says: If there is anything in the report of an alliance between Russia and Turkey—which, as our Berlin correspondent shows, has not passed unnoticed in Germany—so much the better. An alliance must tend to subject the weaker party to the stronger; and the one pressing concern of humanity is to sweep the Government of the Sultan from the face of the earth.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: The "Pall Mall Gazette" yesterday published the startling statement that Russia and Turkey had signed a separate treaty much on the lines of the famous document agreed upon on July 8, 1833, in the Palace of Unkiar-Skelessi, opposite Therapia. We have said before he-day that rather than see the present Turkish system go on we would agree to let Russia occupy and administer the Eastern half of Turkey in Asia. The story published yesterday, of which our Foreign Office knows nothing, though, perhaps, that does not prove much of their way, may be found to embody some such agreement. In any case, an offensive and defensive alliance, alleged is incompatible with our famous Cyprus Convention with Turkey, which was sprung on the world during the Berlin Congress of 1878. In that Convention, so long as Russia holds Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, "and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace (signed in February, 1879), England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms." Of course this Convention would not come into effect if the Sultan allowed Russia to occupy Armenia. But should we allow it except under a European mandate?

OF PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE.

The "Morning Post" is of opinion that the news published yesterday by the "Pall Mall Gazette" deserves careful consideration. After dealing at length with the various acts which have led up to the present situation, the paper says: It is the assurance, explicit or implied, of German neutrality which, added to the certainty which that neutrality secures of French assistance, gives Russia her present opportunity. The Russian fleet and the Russian army in the southern provinces have long been prepared for a move upon Constantinople. The present juncture, therefore, is peculiarly favourable to such a diplomatic stroke as is reported from the Turkish capital, and if such a move were made it would naturally be accompanied or followed by some corresponding action on the part of France. This is the basis of probability upon which rests the story published yesterday, of which the profound significance lies in the fact that, whether true or not, it describes a possible, almost a probable event.

THE VALUE OF OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," says: The telegram published by the "Pall Mall Gazette, from its Constantinople correspondent declaring that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey upon the lines of the famous Unkiar-Skelessi agreement of 1833, had an immediate effect upon the Stock Exchange, where prices having opened firmer all round gave way with equal completeness, and also stopped further business for the afternoon. Whatever may be the exact degree of truth in the statement, no one acquainted with the accustomed ways of Government departments will pay serious heed to the statement of a news agency, circulated last evening, that it had been "informed at the Foreign Office that nothing was known of the alliance, and that no importance was attached to a rumour to the effect from Constantinople." The general dubiety one is entitled from experience to feel as to this kind of semi-official "dementi" is confirmed in the present instance by the grim coincidence that it was through a despatch to a London newspaper from its Constantinople correspondent that England first received intelligence of the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi itself. Palmerston, who was at the time Foreign Secretary, was at once questioned in the House of Commons as to whether the "Morning Herald's" statement was well-founded, but all he was able to say was that he himself was not in possession of the treaty, though he was sufficiently honest to add that public journals, "by the activity of their agents, were sometimes beforehand with the Government"—a frankness the Foreign Office might fairly have imitated to-day.

WHAT MAY PROBABLY HAPPEN.

Definite form is now given, says the "Birmingham Gazette," to the rumour that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. Although the British Foreign Office formally denies all knowledge of such a thing, the "Pall Mall Gazette" asserts that it has made reliable authority for the sensational announcement made by its correspondent at Constantinople. This much, however, we may assume—that if Russia establishes a protectorate of Turkey, and if we do not see our way to dispute the new treaty, we shall annex Egypt as a set-off in order to permanently safeguard our vast financial and strategical interests in the Suez Canal. For the moment, of course, the whole subject is in the region of mere speculation, but it has been painfully obvious that no real and disinterested concert exists among the Powers for the purpose of forcing Turkey to fulfil her promises of reform.

THE SULTAN GLEEFUL.

The "Leeds Mercury," after remarking that the announcement is inherently most improbable, says: Much more likely is it that the "Shadow of God" is reflecting gleefully on the success with which he has befooled the whole of Europe. If such an alliance were entered into, it would, undoubtedly, be a serious matter for us; but when it was tried once before we were strong enough to break it down, and that quickly. With all respect, therefore, to the enterprising journal which gives us the news, we will wait for confirmation.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION.

With reference to the report published in London respecting an alliance between Russia and Turkey, many telegrams have been received here asking for information, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." I have made inquiries in all quarters likely to be well informed, and find that not only is there no confirmation of the news, but it is utterly disbelieved. There have been, it is no secret, negotiations between Russia and Turkey regarding the Armenian troubles, and that some sort of arrangement may be arrived at is not in itself intrinsically improbable, but an offensive and defensive alliance on the basis of the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi appertains to quite a different order of ideas. It is gratifying to be told that the news is not true, as if it were it would imply that Europe was on the verge of a general war.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

So far nothing is known in Berlin, says the "Daily News" correspondent, of the alleged conclusion of an alliance between Russia and Turkey, although it is thought that such an event is not improbable. The development of the Armenian question has shown the continuous growth of Russian influence in Constantinople, and the sending of the special mission under Aarif Pasha to Russia some time ago had, no doubt, as is generally presumed, an object other than the mere conveyance of a present.

RUMOURS IN VIENNA.

For a considerable time past rumours have been circulating in Vienna and in Russian diplomatic circles, says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," to the effect that relations between Turkey and Russia have of late become more intimate and binding. The correspondent goes on to say that as the result of his inquiries he summarizes the result as follows: No secret treaty exists between Russia and Turkey, but neither is any needed, for at the present political conjuncture no fears of aggression are entertained. On the contrary, Europe harbours such a wholesome fear of the Eastern Question that if any one Power, in pursuance of its own ends, ventured to threaten the Turkish Empire, all the others would immediately combine to ward off the danger, as was evident from the recent attitude of France, Germany, and Australia when it was feared that England might overstep the limits of diplomacy, and recur to more efficient methods for the protection of the Armenians. Still the contingency should at any time occur, it is no secret for any Power, and least of all for Turkey, that Russia would not hesitate for a moment to defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

A DEBATE IN THE AMERICAN SENATE.

The rumour of an alliance between Russia and the Ottoman Empire was the subject of a debate in the United States Senate yesterday morning, in which the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations took a prominent part. Mr. Davis, the author of the much-discussed resolution on the Monroe doctrine, spoke on behalf of the committee as follows: The news of this alliance, if confirmed, means that Russia will be allowed to move her armies across the Turkish border, which will result in the immediate settlement of the Armenian question. If France has entered into an alliance with Russia and Turkey, it means that the fleets of those countries will control the Mediterranean, which means more than any one can now foresee. It also means that England will have something to do besides bullying the United States. The general opinion in Washington is that there is no truth in the report of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

THE JAMNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

"IS IT A REORGANIZATION OR A REVOLUTION?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that the Administrator has allowed consciously or unconsciously, his subordinates to gather round them their friends and relations, is borne out by facts and figures. Out of the 20 new officials nearly half the number is from Cambay and Nandod. One of these nepotist officers brought five men from his caste, when the other got three, and the third, one. Of these, while some are related to the heads as brothers-in-law, others are cousins, and nothing need be said about friends. Messrs B. and W. and M. have a record of over 100 years' service, beginning from their forefathers. It will be clearly seen from the fact of the heads of all the departments being removed without the slightest regard to experience, attainments and qualifications, and the new inexperienced heads substituted in their places, who will take long before they will feel themselves abreast of the current events, that the present changes are more of the nature of revolution than of reorganisation. But we look in vain for the Administrator's organising skill. He manifested a short-sighted policy through the misrepresentation of his advisers, in abruptly dispensing with the checks on the new officials in the shape of old ones, viz., the Dewan and the Engineer, who deem it advisable, under the present circumstances to retire, the Nayab Dewan, the Daftari, the head of the Judicial Department, and the Joint Revenue Commissioner, who have already been made to leave the State service.

Of the rest who remained in service, those who were men sufficiently competent to cope with or rather beat down, by dint of their efficient work, the new ones have been transferred to the Districts so as to allow them no opportunity of having their services appreciated by the Administrator, and in anticipation of their proving thorns in their way; and if any one has deserved to be retained in the town, it is he who has some connection by way of being of the same caste, etc., with his advisers. To illustrate this last proposition, I quote the instance of one H. H., who, though an old servant, happens to belong to the same community as Mr. M., and as such he has deserved the special favour of being retained with the designation of senior Assistant Revenue Commissioner. The Administrator might have with great advantage to the State kept a balance of the former and the new officials, which might have exercised a sort of wholesome check. If the new men had been careful of the State interests, rather than their own, they would have provided in their scheme for experience and information relating to the State records. Let us now review the new scheme which professes to be the reorganization of a big first class State. Beginning with the Revenue Department, the new Adhikari has for his qualifications the fact of belonging by birth to the cultivating class. Further, he had the luck of being appointed a Dewan in a Native State for some time. But I do not know, even on a close inquiry, of his ever organizing a Revenue Department. The present senior Assistant Revenue Commissioner was during the meek Dewan's career raised from a mere Magistrate to the post of Revenue Commissioner in supersession of his seniors. The third in order is Mr. C., who is a friend of Mr. M., both of whom once were in the same office, the latter drawing only Rs. 15, while the former was his senior with 45, which is his permanent place. Now he has been created a junior Assistant Revenue Commissioner, drawing 150, more than triple the sum. As regards his qualifications come to know that he has not served in any higher capacity in a Revenue Department. The fourth is Mr. L. He has a lien on Government post of Rs. 12. When brought to Jamnagar he drew about 50, but in Jamnagar he must get 150. He is here junior Assistant Revenue Commissioner. He is from Bansda, a petty State, compared with Jamnagar. Now about the Mamlatdars. One Mr. K., who was a mere Shasedar to the Dewan, and had not an iota of experience about revenue matters, has been created a first class Mamlatdar, while his only colleague, Mr. J., who is a pass from the College of Agriculture at Madras, has experience of only about 4 years, while Mr. P., who was an Assistant Revenue Commissioner before, and who has an experience in revenue matters of over 10 years continuously, and who had satisfied the requirement of officers, like a Mr. Shirgamkar, has been degraded to be the 2nd class Mamlatdar.

I think this will suffice to show the marvellous organization of the Administrator or his advisers about the revenue line which, being the feeder of the State coffers, should have been placed on a better footing rather than this shuffling up on no principle whatsoever. This letter cannot be better concluded than by the following apt quotation:—"He is sailing in unexplored seas, of whose shoals and risks, currents and tides, treacherous calms and sudden tempests, the charts of statesmanship can give no hint. He may be a courageous, skilful, and fortunate navigator; he may sail boldly and well, but the probability of disaster may leave the fair vessel of his hopes little better than a wreck." I hope this will not be realized.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

MONROEISM, VENEZUELA, AND BRAZIL.

A "JINGO" RESOLUTION.

THE Monroe doctrine was the subject of discussion in the United State Senate, on the Jan. 30. Mr. Davis, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favourably of the following resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine, and on the advisability of incorporating that doctrine in the Federal Statutes:—

Resolved, that the United States of America re-affirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his Message of Dec. 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European Power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American Continent or any island adjacent thereto or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonisation, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means or transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in case of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

It was intimated that the committee had not been unanimous. Senator Sewell addressed the House on a resolution to the effect that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and warned the Senate of the obligations involved in making the United States the guardian of the turbulent South American Republics. In so doing, he said, they would undoubtedly give offence to foreign countries. The "Times'" New York correspondent telegraphing from Washington, on Jan. 21, said that on both sides of the Senate there was a disposition to proceed slowly with the resolution formulating the new Monroe doctrine, and that a very sudden and wholesome change had come over the spirit of the Senate, though even so lately as Monday "jingoism was triumphant." Telegraphing later, the correspondent added that he knew as a fact that there was in the White House and in the State Department a strong and cordial wish for an early and complete settlement of the controversy with Great Britain on terms involving no discredit to either Government, and also a belief that it would be speedily reached. Good advice has already been given to Venezuela, and it may be given more effectively.

THE French geographer Gallais, who left Paris for a tour round the world some few months ago, wheeling his wife in a wheelbarrow decked with French flags, and who was at first accompanied by a friend, who speedily gave up the journey, has, it is reported, attempted to commit suicide at Belgrade. The motive of the act was misery, due to the fatigue and privations to which the travellers were exposed through the condition of their wager that they should take no money with them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG the Political Residents likely to take leave this spring are Colonel Curzon Wyllie, Meywar, and Mr. Martindale, Commissioner of Ajmere.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, last evening, the recommendation of the Standing Committee with regard to the question of house-connection expenses was discussed as an urgent business. Dr. Balchandra moved that as recommended by the Committee and as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter, which has already appeared in our columns *in extenso*, sanction be given to an advance of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of providing connections to new houses and the repairs of some connections already made, and also to the employment of an establishment for a period of two months at a cost of Rs. 1,830 for preparing estimates for cost of connections in Colaba and Parel districts. The Committee also recommended certain districts where the work of providing connections should be proceeded with first. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was not in favour of making an advance at once, and proposed to differ the recommendation of the Standing Committee, excepting such portion of it as asked for sanction to an establishment for estimating the cost of connections to be effected in Colaba and Parel Sewerage districts. Mr. Cotton hoped the Corporation would either rescind or modify their resolution which entailed considerable difficulties on the part of the Municipality. Professor Muller pointed out that by hurrying on the matter, the Corporation had deprived themselves of Rs. 16,000 which the Yacht Club were about to give them for connecting their chambers. After a lengthy discussion, the Corporation adopted by a majority of fifteen to seven votes, all the recommendations contained in the resolution of the Standing Committee.

THE Hunza-Nagar and Ponyal levies, who shared in the relief of Chitral, have all received batta, and each man a further present from the Government of India. It is, we hope, intended also to give them the medal, which they well deserve.

THE Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department are now taking up Mr. Grundy's report on the mining industry; but any legislation on the subject must still be a long way off, as only the preliminary references have as yet been made to the Secretary of State on the subject.

WE hear that it is under contemplation by the Madras Government to erect a new building for its Council Chamber and Secretariat. The site selected is on the South Beach, near the Presidency College. The estimate, which amounts to 12 lakhs of rupees, provides also for a covered verandah to connect the Council Chamber with the Board of Revenue and the other Government Offices in Chepauk Park.

MR. R. S. BENSON, who is still on special duty in connection with Tenancy in Malabar, is expected to hold a conference at the Calicut Collector's office on the 10th instant, when a select number of native gentlemen will be invited to meet him there. The object of his visit is to obtain information about the expenses of cultivating cocoanuts, pepper, jack and arecanut, the length of time during which these trees will keep bearing, and the commutation prices of such produce as prevailing in the District.

THE attempt to make out the Raja of Jhallawar a martyr to the high-handedness of the Political Agent writes the *Pioneer* is still being vigorously maintained in a section of the native press. So far, however, we have heard no explanation of the Raja's strange conduct in appearing before the Agent of the Governor-General with a loaded revolver ostentatiously displayed in his belt. The most charitable supposition is that he was not then quite *compos mentis*. We have refrained from mentioning this incident up to now, but such obviously interested efforts are being made to excite public sympathy on his behalf, that it is well to state how far his eccentricity led him.

LAST week's season reports state as regards the Punjab that rain fell all over the Province which has benefited standing crops in most districts but more is still said to be wanted. In Bengal also rainfall was general, but except in Rajshahye and Bhagulpore it was too light to be of much good. The spring crops are still suffering from lack of moisture. Reports regarding poppy are now satisfactory, but rain is wanted in Chumparun; and in the Central Provinces the wheat crop will average only 8 annas. In Rajputana, there are now 12,500 people on relief works in Bikanir; and nearly 500 in Jeysulmere; and works also have opened about Ulwar. In the N.-W. Provinces test works had been opened in Bundelkund, and there are already 1,200 workers on relief in the Ja'aun district.

THE final tie for the Infantry Polo Tournament at Lucknow on Friday resulted in an easy win for the Durham Light Infantry who beat the Devonshire Regiment by seven goals and two subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries. The Durhams thus take the Cup for another year. Their superiority to any other infantry Regiment now playing is exhibited by the mere state of the score in this Tournament, which shows that in their three matches they made a total of no less than 22 goals and 16 subsidiaries: and in no match did they get less than seven goals, so it may be said that they beat all the other teams against them with equal ease. Results like this would well justify the Durhams in flying at the higher game of the Inter-Regimental Tournament. It is very rarely that any Infantary Regiment can hope to have even an outside chance of carrying off the blue ribbon of polo: but now that the opportunity does offer once in a way the Durhams almost owe it to their service to make the attempt.

WE are too much accustomed in this country to seeing preposterous instances of usury brought up in the course of the proceedings of the law courts, to be easily astonished at anything of the kind: but says the Allahabad paper the following instance, sent us by a District Judge as having been brought to his knowledge recently, may perhaps claim to be a "record." In the year 1878 a share of one anna in a certain village was mortgaged for Rs. 525, on which interest and compound interest were to be charged at the rate of Rs. 37-8 per annum. The mortgage was not to be redeemable for twelve years Possession was given to the mortgagee, and the profits of the property, amounting to Rs. 33-1, were to be deducted from the annual interest, which, on Rs. 525, amounted to Rs. 196-14. The mortgagor never paid anything, but sold his right of redemption to a third party who in 1895 brought a suit for this purpose: whereupon the holder, who had been receiving meanwhile a little more than 6 per cent in the shape of profits, put forward a claim for Rs. 20,032 as the amount to which he was entitled on the principal of Rs. 525, plus the interest and compound interest for less than seventeen years, after deducting his Rs. 33 yearly. The court of first instance held that the claim was unconscionable and gave a decree for redemtion on payment of Rs. 1,050 or twice the principal, about a twentieth of what the mortagagee asked: and this decree was upheld in appeal. The leader of the money, however, was most pathetic in his remonstrances and left the court obviously feeling his self a grossly illused man. He was not, it should be added, a Banya or a Marwari. Both parties to the suit were petty Thakur zemindars.

AMONG our minor ills just now, says a Calcutta correspondent, is a type of sickness which we have agreed to call influenza, though whether it is the genuine article in epidemic form was at first doubted. But the characteristic symptoms are becoming more marked, and we cannot dismiss them as merely those of feverish colds. The long drought and the irritant dust which meets us at every turn may have had something to say to it all, not to mention the sharp changes of temperature from week to week; but the fact remains that, whatever the cause, influenza is really annoying us. Singularly enough, too, it has attacked horses as well as men. In the Viceregal stables, the arrangements of which are as perfect as can be obtained in India, there has been an outbreak in true epidemic form. Sixteen horses were attacked and four of these have died outright, while the syces have been prostrated wholesale. One longs for a deluge of rain to wash the whole place clean, but no "cyclonic whirl" seems ever to come near us now, and the only local "depression" has been in stocks and shares, and not of the barometric kind.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SAWANTWADY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTWADY, JAN. 31.

THE annual prize-distribution of the High School here took place, last evening, in the spacious hall of the High School, under the presidency of our much esteemed and popular Political Superintendent, Colonel Nutt. Amongst those present on the occasion were his Highness the Sir Desai, Captain Schneider, the Assistant Political Superintendent, Miss Lillie, Miss Spencer, Dr. Dalgado, the principal officers of the State, and the leading citizens. The hall and the compound of the school were very tastefully decorated with evergreens, banners, and arches, and several fine drawings executed by the Drawing-master, Mr. N. S. Malankar, were also hung up in the hall, where a raised dais was erected for the accommodation of the Political Superintendent, his Highness, and the other high personages entitled to such distinction. At 4 o'clock the gentlemen invited began to assemble, and the hall was filled to overcrowding by 4-30, when the Political Superintendent and his Highness Baba Saheb arrived, and were received at the door by the Head-master, Mr. R. G. Sabnis, and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Rao Sahib Pandurang V. Sabnis, and conducted to their seats.

The proceedings were opened by the energetic Head-master of the High School reading his report on the progress of English and Vernacular education in the State. It appeared from the report that in Savantwady, which now has 130 institutions of various descriptions opened for imparting industrial and intellectual instruction to boys, girls and adults, there was only one school for the instruction of boys in the year 1839. The English school here, which was raised to the status of a High School in the year 1879, was first founded in the year 1857. The successive Political Superintendents, who were at the helm of the administration, and who in view of the difficulties which the people of the State had to experience in sending their boys away to long distances to attend High Schools in the British districts, raised the school to the full status of a High School, thus affording facilities to the people of all means to qualify themselves for higher education. The Head-master remarked that the results had been that the State had kept pace with, if not exceeded, the progress made in other places, and the State could now congratulate itself upon having a good number of graduates, not to speak of a large number of men able to read and write English, for which the people of the State cannot too highly be grateful to the successive Political Superintendents. Six students on an average have since passed the Entrance examination annually to enter upon the study of higher education. In the year 1889 the University School Final examination being added to the list of examinations to supply a terminus to the scholastic course of students aspiring to the appointments in the lower grades of public service a science teacher was appointed to prepare students for that examination. Five students on an average have since passed the examination annually with a view to make a provision for giving elements of English education to such boys in the Petta towns as are of tender age. Colonel Nutt has with his usual solicitude for the good of those committed to his care opened English classes in the Petta schools, where English is now taught up to the third standard. The Head-master further said that the principle acknowledged now a days on all hands was that the economical condition of a country could not be improved unless the "kunbi" class be educated. But that until the year 1891 little was done in that direction here so as to enable agriculturists to avail themselves of the benefits of instruction without interfering with their daily avocations. At present almost all the village schools have night classes opened in them where "kunbis" can learn reading and writing and arithmetic, and Colonel Nutt and the officers who acted for him during his absence on leave in England have undoubtedly laid the agricultural classes under a deep debt of gratitude. But, perhaps, the most interesting part of the report was that in which the Head-master alluded to the original idea planned and carried out by the present Political Superintendent under which Marathi karkoons who had not the facilities of learning English in early life, are enabled to acquire a knowledge of that language now on payment of a nominal fee by attending a special class in the High School which has been opened for that purpose after the regular school hours. The English school had on its register 228 boys, of whom ten are Christians, 14 Mahomedans, 161 Brahmins, and 44 other Hindus. This year out of nine students sent for the Matriculation examination five came out successful, and of the six that appeared for the U. S. F. examination two were successful. In the English school there are three scholarships of Rs. 5 each per month, which are given to poor and deserving students, and there are prizes of Rs. 15 and 10 each awarded annually from the munificient gift of Sir Le Grand Jacob for proficiency in English and Sanskrit, and two scholarships of Rs. 4 and 3 each per mensem are given to Mahomedan students from the funds generously bestowed by the Honourable Kazi Shahabuddin Saheb for the encouragement of the education of Mahomedan students. The boys in the English school also receive instruction in drawing in the technical School, and the report under notice commended the services of Mr. A. S. Malankar, the drawing-master, who was stated to take a great deal of interest in his work. Special attention is also devoted to physical education, and the boys are also encouraged to take an interest in gardening. Several Marathi schools both in the town and in the Pethas have long been provided with some useful apparatus for the proper training of gymnastic exercises. The boys in the English school have formed a cricket club, and the game has been growing popular. Rao Saheb Pandurang Vithal Sabnis, the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

The Head-master concluded his report by thanking all the ladies and gentlemen present, especially Miss Lillie, who had consented to distribute the prizes.

After the reading of the report a few students of the school gave a performance of a portion of Sheridan's popular comedy, "A trip to Scarborough," and some other interesting pieces. All the recitations selected were very humorous and interesting, and the funny manner in which the quibbling of lawyers and the qualities and qualifications of a fool of the court were described by the juvenile actors, who as a body acquitted themselves with great spirit, elicited much merriment. The delivery of some of the students was highly commended, and the acting of some of the boys—notably of the boy who performed the part of King Alfred in "Alfred a Wanderer"—was really excellent

After the work of distributing the prizes was over, the president addressed the assembly as follows:—Sir Desai Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The report just read by the Head-master, Mr. R. G. Sabnis, discloses a very satisfactory state of affairs, and shows us that under his fostering care this excellent High School is doing very well indeed. Our cordial thanks are no doubt due to him and his assistants, who have so ably seconded all his efforts, for have they not increased the good name and fame of Sawantwady as regards educational merits, and made so many of her sons worthier members of society, and more able to help their parents or relations when approaching old age? Education, you see, my dear friends, is a valuable possession to have when leaving the family roof and starting forth on the journey of life. It is like an outfit for an emigrant or a free pass for a pilgrim. He who has it can go forth with some confidence and expectation of reaching the wished-for goal, travelling with quiet perseverance. At the same time let me remind you, boys, that your education is never really ended, for if you live to a hundred years you will still find that there are many things you have yet to learn and many others to perfect yourselves in. A short time ago, when I sent to one of my relations at home a small sketch of this place, roughly drawn, but noting many of the local institutions, she was surprised to see so many schools, and when replying to my letter, said that she thought it merited the name of Sawantwady, as it evidently appeared to be the home of "Savants," or learned men. This was an amusing little joke, but I mention it because it is perfectly true that Sawantwady is famous for its schools, and its learned men are increasing in numbers yearly. We have had many worthy representatives of this State, men who have left us for busier scenes of action after receiving the advantages of education in Youth, men who have risen high in the world and in the estimation of British Government, men like the Honourable Krishnaji Laxman Nulkur, Kazi Shahabuddin, C. I. E., Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, and a host of others, and what has been done by these men will, with God's help and steady application to your studies now in the golden time of youth, health and opportunity, be done again by you. But let me remind you all that now more than ever must you strive if you desire to get on, for the rapid spread of education produces an almost overwheiming number of competitors, and you must indeed be in earnest to succeed. The Head-master had alluded to the subject of physical exercise, and this is time your wants are to a certain extent provided for; but I hope before very long to put you in possession of a really fine play-ground where cricket and every kind of outdoor game may be indulged in to your heart's content. That will be a red-letter day for you, as you must certainly need such a place, and I consider you richly deserve it.

The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of "pan-sopari and attar," and everybody went home highly pleased with the proceedings. The excellent arrangements made in connection with the ceremony reflect great credit on the Head-master and the Inspector, who were indefatigable in their exertions.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 4-2. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

PRESENTATION TO SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY.

ON Sunday, the 2nd instant, a deputation of the members of the manging committee of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangirjee Readymoney KhetwadyGirls' School, waited upon Sir Cowasjee Jehangir at his residence "Readmoney House" and presented him with the following congratulatory address on behalf of the residents of the Khetwady district and the school staff in recognition of the honour of Knighthood lately conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The following with other gentlemen formed the deputation: Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel, H. M. Chichgar, and Soonawalla, Professor N. M. Moos, who read the address, and Dr. A. D. Mody. The following is the full text of the address, which was presented in a handsome chased silver casket:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Managing Committee of the Sir Cowasjee Jahangirjee Readymoney Khetwady Girls' School, the Lady Superintendent, and the whole staff of teachers beg respectfully to present you this Address, offering to you and your beloved Lady our hearty congratulations for the honour of the "Knight Bachelor of the Indian Empire," conferred on you by the royal hand of our Most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India. We also think it proper on this happy occasion to give expression to our deep sense of gratefulness, on our behalf and on behalf of the inhabitants of the Khetwady district, for the continued support you have given, since the death of your beloved and generous father, to the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, founded and established by him in the year 1859. We sincerely hope and trust that the support which you have hitherto given to this most useful Institution will not only be continued but that you and your beloved good Lady will, in memory of this most happy event, endow the School and place it on a permanent basis, and make it a "souvenir" of the deep interest you and Lady Cowasjee have at your heart, to spread the blessing of sound English education amongst the native community, and particularly among our Parsee community. That since the death of your much-respected and beloved father, the late great Parsee philanthropist, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, whose name is recognised all over the civilized world for his catholic charity and benevolence, and who in his life-time spent upwards of Rs. 15,00,000 in various charities and public works of utility, and in ameliorating the condition of the people without distinction of caste or creed, we believe, has shed his mantle of benevolence and generosity on you, his immediate heir and successor, as you have already in the commencement of your career manifested the promptings of a large and liberal heart. That by bestowing in one round sum the princely gift of Rs. 2,00,000 for the erection of a handsome wing to the stately palace of the Imperial Institute in London, and denominating it by your wellbeloved family name, "The Readymoney Wing," you have, undoubtedly, made a very good beginning. This first prompting of your generous heart was soon followed by another gift of Rs. 5,000 for raising the status of another Anglo-Vernacular School, also founded and established by your esteemed father in the year 1864 in the village of Gandevi, in the dominion of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The splendid reception given to you and your Lady on your recent visit to this place in December last must be quite fresh in your memory, when the whole village was lighted up, and the population turned out to welcome you and your good Lady as the heirs of their benefactor. These and many other minor acts of private charity which we believe you would not wish mentioned in this public Address augur a most promising hope that you will certainly tread in the footsteps of your generous father, and would be the means of doing more good in alleviating the miseries of the poor and meeting the wants of the destitute, especially of our Parsee community. We pray sincerely that God Almighty may prolong your lives, and that you may enjoy health and prosperity, and by taking an interest in the welfare of your brethren gain higher honours, and lastly you may have the sublime satisfaction of knowing that you have discharged the sacred duties imposed by Providence on you of doing the greatest good and of securing the eternal reward awaiting you in the life to come. On behalf of the Khetwady School especially, since the last trying ordeal of the Court, &c., &c., and all the attendant expenses incurred, the great inconvenience also borne by the whole staff of teachers, we desire to ask you specially to bear in mind that any assistance you can render to increase our Funds will be very gratefully accepted by us.

On the conclusion of the address Sir Cowasjee said:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to receive this deputation on behalf of the Managing Committee and the Staff of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Khetwady Girls' School to present me with this handsome Address, congratulating me and Lady Jehanghir on the honour of Knighthood conferred on me by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. I have to thank you most heartily on behalf of Lady Jehanghir for the kind mention of her name in the Address for what little she has done in encouring the cause of female education. It is very kind of you to have alluded to the public benefaction of my noble father, the late Sir Cowasjee, by whom your school was founded so far back as the year 1859. My very best thanks are also due to you, gentlemen, and also those who have signed the address for the very flattering terms in which you have spoken of me and alluded to my public and private charities, and I assure you that I take a deep and abiding interest in all the institutions which bear the name of Sir Cowasjee. I quite share your anxiety to place on a permanent footing the school which owes so much to the fostering care of my late lamented friend and the Secretary of the School, Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Moos, whose death has been an irreparable loss not only to this institution but many others with which he was so long associated. With a view to carry out the object mentioned in the Address, I may be allowed to suggest to your Committee to adopt the plan which by the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Gandevie School and start a subscription list to which I shall be very happy to contribute my mite. In conclusion I wish you all success in your noble efforts, and thank you once more for the trouble you have taken in coming over here this day to present this Address to me personally, which, I regret to say, I was not able to receive earlier on account of unavoidable circumstances.

On Friday Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghir visited the school in question, when Sir Cowasjee promised to give a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the maintenance of the institution, while Lady Jehangir, who has always taken a keen interest in female education was also pleased to promise her support in every way.

CONCERT AT ADEN.

BY the kind permission of Captain T. F. Creery, and under the arrangements of Mr. J. King Steward in charge, a concert was given by the crew of the P. and O. s. s. Ganges at Aden. The audience was fairly numerous, who fully appreciated the performers' efforts to please them. The first item was an overture by the Band, which was followed by a song "The Dandy Coloured Coon," with an effective commence, which evoked loud applause. "The Soldier's Letter," by Mr. Rowe, was very sentimental, and "Spit on me with Me," by Mr. Winter, who imparted a fair amount of humour into the song, brought down the house. He had to respond to an encore, and did so with "Life in the East End." "The Alabama Coon," by Mr. Brooks, delighted the audience. "The Old Rustic Bridge," by Mr. Temple, was well with much feeling, and this ended the first part of the programme. During the interval the Band played several familiar airs. The second part opened with "Jack's Wedding," by Mr. Tucker, which was sung in excellent taste. "Brighton," by Mr. Harvey was also very successful. "They a Job Lot," by Mr. Moors, was loudly applauded, and being encored, Mr. Moors, sang Ta-ra-ra-Boom. "My dear Old Wife and I," by Mr. Birkett, was sung with great expression. "Ours is a 'Appy 'Ome," by Mr. Williams, was given in very good style, "Happy Evening for the Poor," by Mr. Henville, was one of the most successful items of the evening. "Across the bridge She goes," by our famous amateur Mr. J. King, was sung effectively with great expression. "The Ganges Breakdown," by four of the King family filled the house with loud laughter. The programme concluded with "Old King Cole" Mr. Harvey.

THE FIRST WOMAN B.Sc. IN INDIA.

MISS ALICE MAUDE SORABJI, the first girl-Bachelor of Science in all India, is the daughter of the late Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, of the Church Missionary Society, and of Mrs. Sorabji, so well known in Western India for many educational charities. Her earlier education was obtained at the Victoria High School, Poona, whence she matriculated at the age of fifteen, appearing nineteenth in a list of candidates, who were drawn from the whole Bombay Pre-idency. For her degree she read at Wilson College, Bombay, and has, all through her course, displayed a peculiar aptitude for science. In the degree examination, held last November, she was the only woman candidate, and obtained more marks than any of the others, coming first in the order of merit. Miss Sorabji hopes now to study medicine with a view to helping Indian ladies who are denied visits from a man doctor. Her great ambition is a London M.D. Miss Alice Sorabji is a sister of the distinguished Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first girl-graduate of Western India, who was at Oxford not long ago.—"Queen."

COLONEL BRUCE, Commissary-General in the Madras Command, is likely to be taking leave shortly, in which case Colonel Cooke, the Administrative Commissariat Officer in Burma, will officiate for him, and will, it is believed,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. A. A. CAMPBELL SWINTON, the well-known electrician, has obtained some interesting results from his experiments in photographing invisible objects, after the manner of Professor Röntgen, of Wurzberg. We have seen a photograph of a living hand taken by him, which shows the bones or skeleton as a darker shade within the lighter image of the flesh. When the photograph is held between the eye and the light, the bones are distinctly seen. A narry space separates them at the joints, a fact which would seem to explain why the joints of the fingers sometimes crack on being pulled, namely, through suction. Mr. Swinton takes his photographs by the light, or, perhaps, the invisible rays, of a Crookes vacuum tube, excited by the discharge of a "high frequency coil," itself excited by the discharge of a battary of twelve Leyden jars, which has been charged by an induction coil excited by the alternating current from the street electric lighting mains. His arrangement is elaborate, and similar to that of Tesla, whose experiments a few years ago attracted much attention. It remains to be seen whether Röntgen or any other has found a simpler apparatus for practical use.

Mr. Swinton observes that copper foil carbon and ebonite do not stop the active rays, and is now examining the "transparency" of different metals. Tinfoil, as well as lead, stops the rays. An exposure of 15 to 20 minutes is required to give a good impression. Dr. Spiess, of Berlin, has also obtained some new results by the same means. A broken bone in the finger has been disclosed, and hidden flaws in a metal plate revealed. In France, MM. Oudin and Barthelemy have also taken the matter up, with a view to elucidating the theory of it. Vienna has the honour of first applying the discovery in practice. Dr. Mosetig having localised a revolver bullet in a man's hand, and then extracted it, and also examined a malformation in a girl's foot, and thus determined the exact spot on which to operate. There can be no doubt, however, that to Professor Lenard belongs the honour of first showing the way in this promising line of research. However, we must not expect too much from it. Dr. Spiess, of Berlin, has uttered a wholesome warning to this effect, which agrees with our own attitude.

Dr. Waldeyer, of Berlin, is an anthropologist whose views will not find favour with the New Woman, and those sociologists who regard the present position of woman as a relic of barbarism. A wide collation of measurements and observations have established the fact that woman has a smaller brain, less physical strength, more traits of infancy and childhood, and in all, or nearly all societies, a position inferior to that of man. Dr. Waldeyer considers that such undeniable facts ought to be respected, and that the efforts of Social Democrats and some leaders of society to establish complete equality between the sexes, and throw open all avocations to women are mistaken, and must end in failure. He also quotes with approval the opinion of Bartels that the education of woman, however high it may be should always aim at fitting her for the duties of the family circle alone.

The ancient Stadium at Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held, is being restored in strict accordance with archæological science for the revival of the sports this year. The work is under the direction of M. Averoff, a rich Greek. The arena is straight and ties in the trough between two sloping hills. It is 656 feet long by 160 feet wide. The south is a hemicycle, the north is open. Twenty-five ranks of seats rise one above another on the three sides of the arena. The seats, parapet, steps, and other masonry are of Pentelic marble and stone from the Piræus. The steps are 10ft. wide. A vaulted passage under the eastern hill will enable the athletes to reach the arena direct. Fifty thousand spectators will be able to find a seat round the arena. The view from the hemicycle, embracing the whole amphitheatre, the palace of the King of Greece, and the Palace of Industry, is very fine.

Mr. F. Higgins, the well-known electrician of the Exchange Telegraph Company, informs us that a sound-proof ventilator for telephone cabinets, similar to that described in this column last week, and of his invention, has been in use for some time past in London.

The Prince of Monaco recently discovered two cephalopods new to science, under peculiar circumstances. On his last voyage to the Azores in his yacht, he killed a "cachalot," which in its agony threw up the cephalopods in its stomach. These were beginning to sink to the bottom, when the Prince ordered the screw to turn the reverse way, and this brought them to the surface again, where they were caught by some of his men in a boat.

Professor Wedensky, of the University of St. Petersburg, has reproduced the paralysing action of curare poison by exciting the motor nerves with frequent and violent electric currents. Under this irritating treatment the muscles, instead of contracting, expand and become paralysed as on the administration of curare. As the exciting currents are weakened, the muscles regain their wonted state.

Herr Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, is getting his balloon ready for the North Pole. The material for the envelope will be Chinese silk ("pongee de chine"), covered with India-rubber varnish so impermeable that it is believed the balloon would remain aloft for three years if the gas had no other way of escape than through the pores of the envelope. The maker selected is M. Lachambre, of Paris, who has offered to build the balloon with netting and car for £2,020. It is stated that the "New York Herald" offered Andree £4,000 if he would take a special correspondent of that newspaper, but he refused, because it would necessitate his constructing a balloon so large as to be more unmanageable. The envelope will be two-ply below and three-ply above, and coated with a special varnish of M. Arnoul Saint Ouen l'Aumone. The network will be covered with varnished silk, to prevent the accumulation of snow in its meshes. The aeronauts intend to try the balloon thoroughly in spring, and perfect it as far as possible before leaving for Spitzbergen.

A new species of cyclorama has been brought out by Mr. Chase, an American, and is expected to figure on a grand scale at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It may be described as a cyclorama of the sort familiar to us in the cases of "Niagara," the "Siege of Paris," &c., but with real photographs of the scene projected from lanterns suspended from a car in the centre of of the hall, and forming a complete circuit round the spectator. The novelty is a realisation of a suggestion thrown out by Colonel Moessard in 1892 at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris. The projecting lanterns have diaphragms to give the usual panoramic effects of night, dawn, or gloaming, &c. By combining the kinetoscope of Edison and the cinematograph of Lumiere with it animated figures are added to the streets, and processions, whether of soldiers or civilians, political manifestations, and so on, can be reproduced with vivacity.

Lumiere's cinematograph, to which we have already referred more than once in this column, is now on view in the Salle des Conferences, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. It reproduces past scenes, such as processions, ceremonies, situations on the stage, and so on, by means of photography, and paves the way for a new art in the shape of a pictorial retrospect of past events near or remote, so that a person will in future be able to review photographically the actual scenes he may have witnessed in the course of his life, or others belonging to times and places beyond his reach.

In "The Hill Caves of Yucatan," a work recently published by Lippincott in Philadelphia, Mr. H. C. Mercer, the author and explorer of the caves, arrives at the conclusion that they do not afford evidence of any earlier race in Yucatan than the well-known Mayas, who were there when the Spaniards came to the country. The caves are situated in a range of hills 30 miles south of Merida, in the neighbourhood of the ruined cities of Uxmal, Mani, and Mayapan.

Mr. R. H. West has made an interesting estimate of the height at which birds sometimes fly. At Beyrout recently, he saw a flock of birds passing across the disc of the moon, and by calculation, has concluded that they must have been from 2,500 to 4,500 feet high. Newton's "Dictionary of Birds" gives still higher figures.

A scientific investigation was recently undertaken by the Imperial German Health Bureau to inquire into the suitability of the use of aluminium for cooking utensils. They proved that this metal is entirely free from communicating to food any poisonous salt such as is given off by copper, tin, or lead. To make sure that no injurious effects need be feared if aluminium be taken into the system, two physicians, aged respectively twenty-six and thirty-five, volunteered to act as subjects. To each of these was administered "daily" with their lunch about fifteen grains of aluminium tartrate, for the period of one month. By the end of that time neither had lost flesh or appetite, nor felt the slightest discomfort. For cooking purposes this metal seems to be peculiarly adapted, seeing it is a spendid conductor and retainer of heat, while it has also the advantage of being non-poisonous and non corroding.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NOTICES.

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KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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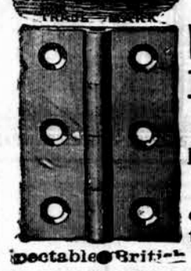

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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches. Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises. Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders. Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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FOR SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, CHEST COLDS.

IT WILL HAVE IT WILL HAVE NONE.
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 53117, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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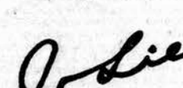
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



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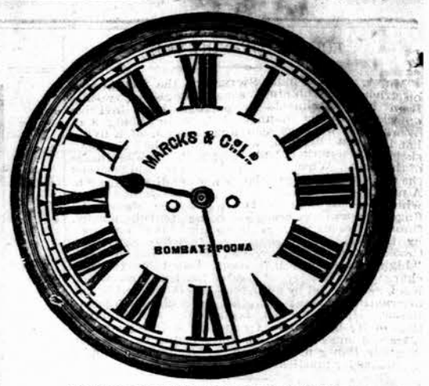

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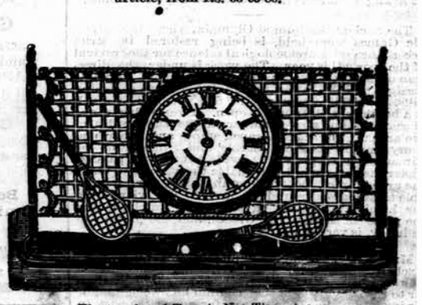

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